

STUDY OF THE ROLL AND PITCH TRANSIENTS IN CALM
WATER USING THE SIMULATED PERFORMANCE OF THE
XR-3 SURFACE EFFECT SHIP LOADS AND
MOTIONS COMPUTER PROGRAM

Reinhard Fritz Menzel

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THESIS

STUDY OF THE ROLL AND PITCH TRANSIENTS
IN CALM WATER
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OF THE XR-3 SURFACE EFFECT SHIP
LOADS AND MOTIONS COMPUTER PROGRAM

by

Reinhard Fritz Menzel

December 1975

Thesis Advisor:

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Study of the Roll and Pitch Transients
in Calm Water

Using the Simulated Performance
of the XR-3 Surface Effect Ship
Loads and Motions Computer Program

by

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Lieutenant Commander, ^{//}Federal German Navy

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the
requirements for the degree of

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ABSTRACT

Comparison studies of simulated performance of two XR-3 Loads and Motions computer programs are made. Computed pitch and roll behaviour in calm water are investigated. Changes in various subroutine programs are made and justified. Finally an optimal model is selected for future studies and validations.

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TABLE OF SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

in alphabetic order

ABPB	vertical force due to plenum pressure
ACV	air cushion vehicle
ATAN	inverse tangent
CAB	captured air bubble ship
cont	continued
COS	cosine
cu	cubic
C.G.	center of gravity
C.P.	center of pressure
DELPI	initial plenum pressure
deg	degree
DSO	initial draft
F, f	force
FK....	roll moment
FM....	pitch moment
ft	foot
G, g	gravitational acceleration
GAM	specific weight
hp	horsepower
Hz	hertz
in	inch

kt	knot
lb	pound
NPS	Naval Postgraduate School
NSRDC	Naval Ship Research and Development Center
P	roll rate, rotational velocity about x-axis
PHI	roll angle
PI	pi
prd	period
psf	pound per square foot
psi	pound per square inch
PSI, ψ	yaw angle
Q	pitch rate, rotational velocity about y-axis
R	yaw rate, turn rate, rotational velocity about z-axis
rad	radian
R.D.	roll damping
RHO	specific density (water)
rms	root-mean-square
rpm	revolutions per minute
sec	second
SES	surface effect ship
sq	square
SQRT	square root
THETA	pitch angle

U	longitudinal velocity
USN	United States Navy
V	lateral velocity
VAL(1)	independent variable time
vs	versus
W	vertical velocity
x	horizontal distance in direction of motion
y	horizontal distance perpendicular to direction of motion
z	vertical distance

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. BACKGROUND

For a few years the Surface Effect Ship (SES) has been receiving increasing attention in the United States Navy (USN), and detailed studies have been undertaken since then. The two major categories of SES are the Air Cushion Vehicles (ACV) and the Captured Air Bubble Ships (CAB).

Whereas the weight of the ACV is entirely supported by the pressure differential in the plenum chamber all surrounded by flexible seals between the water surface and the hull structure, the CAB uses rigid sidewalls extending into the water and thus giving additional support to that of the captured air bubble. Some lift forces are made up by the flexible bow and stern seals as well as aerodynamic forces at higher speeds are usually taken into account.

The latter type of craft has become of primary interest to the USN for ocean going applications and led to the construction of several test crafts, among those the Aerojet-General 100-A, the Bell Aerospace Systems 100-B, both of about 100 tons displacement, and the XR-3 with approximately 3 tons displacement. This study will be concerned with the XR-3.

This ship was built by the Naval Ship Research and Development Center (NSRDC) in 1966 and tested for several years. In March 1970, the XR-3 was delivered to the Naval Postgraduate School (NPS), Monterey, California, for further investigations. After a digital computer simulation program for the 100-B test craft was developed by Oceanics, Inc., Leo and Boncal [Ref. I] converted this program to represent the XR-3 test craft as there were substantial design differences between those two ships.

In December 1974, Forbes [Ref. 2] undertook a validation of the Loads and Motion computer program in calm water and introduced some modifications in various program subroutines. At the same time Finley [Ref. 3] refined the bow and stern seal subroutines and developed new fan maps in order to achieve more realistic air flow rates and thus an improved craft performance.

B. OBJECTIVES

The purpose of this thesis is the study of the pitch and roll response of the XR-3 Loads and Motions computer program in a comparison between the two modified versions of Refs. 2 and 3. Changes are introduced, where necessary, with the idea to improve the computed pitch and roll behaviour. The final goal is to select an optimal model from the results obtained for future studies.

In order to ease the further discussion the computer models involved are named as follows:

Program 1 = computer simulation program used in Ref. 1

Program 2 = computer simulation program used in Ref. 2

Program 3 = computer simulation program used in Ref. 3

A users manual for the final program chosen is attached in Appendix A and should be read in conjunction with this text in order to better understand the subroutine programs and variables under discussion.

II. GENERAL DISCUSSION

A. ANALYSIS OF MOMENTS

The development of the equations of motion considering the craft to have six degrees of freedom will not be discussed here as it is well presented in Refs. 1 and 4. However, the forces and moments involved need some consideration. In general, various elements contribute separate forces to the different degrees of freedom and can be represented by:

$$\begin{aligned} F = & F_{\text{bow seal}} + F_{\text{stern seal}} + F_{\text{sidewalls}} + F_{\text{rudder}} \\ & + F_{\text{propulsion}} + F_{\text{waves}} + F_{\text{aerodynamic}} + F_{\text{airbubble}} \\ & + F_{\text{gravitational}} \end{aligned}$$

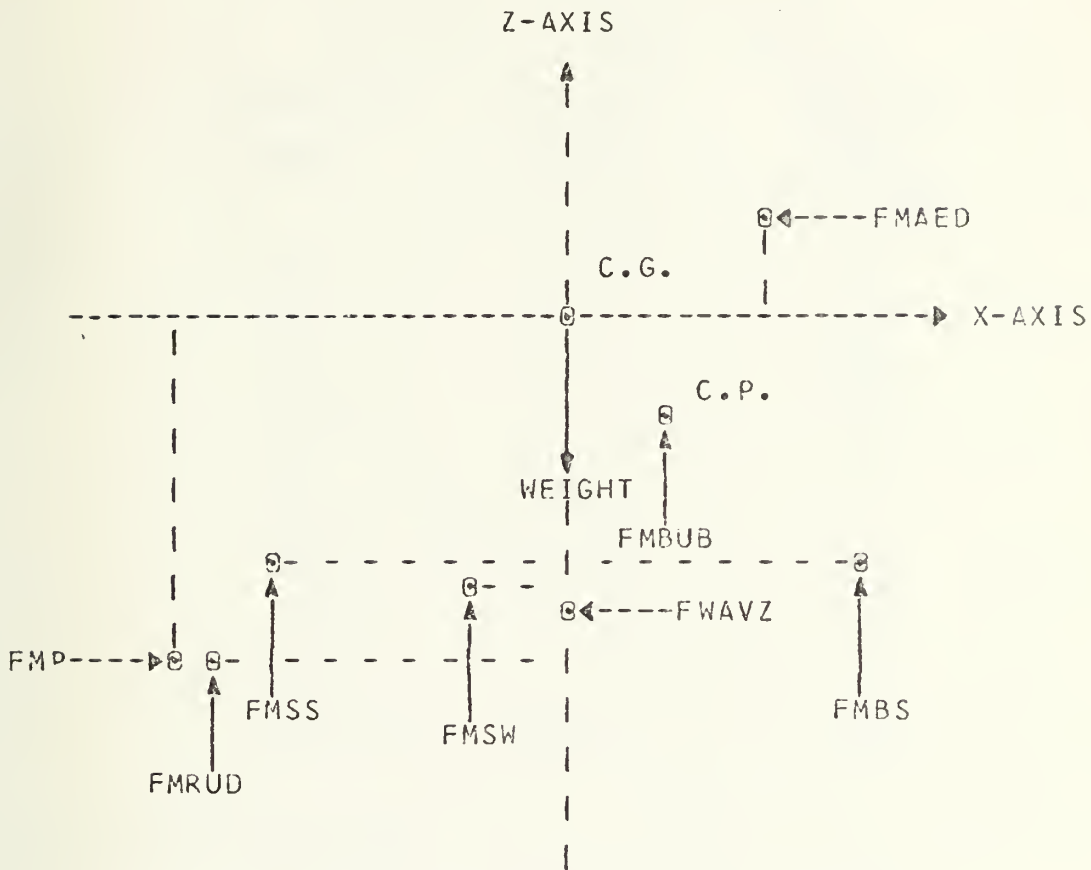
With respect to the local reference system the x- and z-components of the individual forces determine the moments about the lateral y-axis and, therefore, the final pitch angle at steady state. These moments are calculated in the various subroutine programs (see Appendix A) and then added up to give the net moment which eventually reduced to zero in calm water steady-state.

In figure 1 these moments for the XR-3 are shown in a schematic manner to indicate their predominant effect on the pitch behaviour. Counterclockwise acting moments are considered positive by convention.

In a similar fashion, the moments around the x-axis determine the roll angle, which - provided the craft is symmetric about its longitudinal axis including weight distributions - tends to be zero in calm water. In order to give an impression of the magnitude ratios the rounded moment values for a typical straight run at 20 knots are given in table 1. These figures were obtained from program 2

FIGURE 1

MOMENTS IN LATERAL PLANE



COUNTERCLOCKWISE ACTING MOMENTS ARE POSITIVE.

LISTING OF MOMENTS

- FMBS = MOMENT DUE TO BOW SEAL FORCES
- FMSS = MOMENT DUE TO STERN SEAL FORCES
- FMSW = MOMENT DUE TO SIDEWALL FORCES
- FMRUD = MOMENT DUE TO RUDDER FORCES
- FMP = MOMENT DUE TO THRUST OF PROPELLER
- FMAED = MOMENT DUE TO AERODYNAMIC FORCES
- FMBUB = MOMENT DUE TO LIFT FORCES OF AIR BUBBLE
- FWAVZ = MOMENT DUE TO BUBBLE WAVE MAKING DRAG FORCES
- FMWAV = MOMENT DUE TO WAVE FORCES
- (EQUALS ZERO IN CALM WATER)

in its original version. (See also D.1.a.)

Table I

Summary of Moments (pitch)
(Program 2, original version)

<u>Component</u>	<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>
<u>Name</u>	<u>Moment</u>	<u>Moment</u>
	(lb-ft)	(lb-ft)
FMBS	705	---
FMSS	---	112
FMSW	---	3827
FMRUD	---	85
FMP	1147	---
FMAED	645	---
FMBUB	1805	---
FWAVZ	---	278
FMWAV	0	---
Summary	4302	4302

B. INITIAL CONDITIONS

Reference 2 points out that the choice of the program initial conditions is somewhat critical. If they are not close to the steady state values the imbalance in forces generated within the program will cause an execution stop due to an improper integration step size. Thus a tedious method with elaborate curves families was used in Ref. 2 to develop the correct data including a proper integration step size.

References 2 and 3, unfortunately, give no information about the effect of their program changes on the initial conditions nor are the values used for the simulation runs completely listed. Reference 2, however, presents some

steady state values for straight runs with pitch angles considerably larger than those reported by Olmstead[Ref. 5] which come closer to the values observed with the present craft configuration.

As further data were not readily available, the initial conditions given in Ref. 1 were chosen and are repeated in table II. The first trial runs with programs 2 and 3 showed in both cases that the disturbances introduced were well within the limits of the programs' capability. Steady state was reached after an average of less than ten seconds simulated run time of the craft.

Table II

<u>Initial Conditions</u>					
<u>Speed</u>	<u>Pitch</u>	<u>Draft</u>	<u>Plenum</u>	<u>Thrust</u>	<u>Rudder</u>
	<u>angle</u>		<u>pressure</u>		
(knots)	(deg)	(in)	(psf)	(lb)	(deg)
10.0	1.72	6.60	24.86	504.0	0.0
12.5	1.31	6.50	24.86	420.0	0.0
15.0	0.94	6.35	24.86	392.0	0.0
17.5	0.60	6.15	24.86	398.0	0.0
20.0	0.29	5.98	24.86	424.0	0.0
22.5	0.13	5.78	24.86	464.0	0.0
25.0	0.09	5.56	24.86	512.0	0.0
27.5	0.06	5.30	24.86	568.0	0.0
30.0	0.05	3.02	24.86	626.0	0.0

C. CRAFT DATA

The following data were used throughout the entire study unless otherwise specified. The numbers in parentheses indicate the block numbers under which the values are read into the program (subroutine INCON). These names are used in this study without further explanation which can be looked

up in Appendix A.

XS(2) = 10.05 feet forward of transom
XLTOT(3) = 24.7 feet
XLSW(4) = 21.9 feet
XSSI(5) = 3.97 feet forward of transom
XLF(5) = 4.06 feet
XBSI(6) = 23.44 feet forward of transom
XBF(6) = 4.06 feet
XLSW(7) = 20.0 feet
XPWV(7) = 17.2 feet forward of transom
XL(7) = 20.0 feet
XCPO(7) = 10.4 feet forward of transom
XPO(8) = -1.275 feet forward of transom
XRO(9) = -1.125 feet forward of transom
XLAERO(10) = 20.0 feet
RSPAN(9) = 1.21 feet

YSW(4) = 5.37 feet from centerline
AVBMSW(4) = 0.5 feet
WIDTH(7) = 10.0 feet
YPO(8) = 5.55 feet from centerline
YR(9) = 5.55 feet from centerline
BEAM(10) = 10.0 feet

ZS(2) = 2.54 feet above keel
ZSSI(5) = 1.875 feet above keel
ELMAXS(5) = 1.875 feet (Program 3 only)
ZBSI(6) = 1.875 feet above keel
ELMAXB(6) = 1.875 feet (Program 3 only)
CENCAB(6) = 1.875 feet (Program 3 only)
XBBW(7) = 10.0 feet
BUBHGT(7) = 1.915 feet
ZPO(8) = -0.604 feet above keel
ZRO(9) = -0.208 feet above keel

WEIGHT(2) = 6050.0 pounds
THSSI(5) = 63.4 degrees (Program 2 only)

THBSI(6)	=	63.4	degrees (Program 2 only)
AIXX(2)	=	2870.0	slug-square feet
AIYY(2)	=	9320.0	slug-square feet
AIZZ(2)	=	10580.0	slug-square feet
AIXZ(2)	=	-2800.0	slug-square feet
ALEAK(5)	=	26.0	square feet
DPSS(5)	=	1.0	pounds per square foot
DPBS(6)	=	1.0	pounds per square foot
BLEAK(6)	=	0.1	square feet
RAREA(9)	=	0.68	square feet
CFSW(4)	=	0.7	
CDSW(4)	=	1.28	
CFSS(5)	=	0.9	
CFBS(6)	=	0.9	
FNCRIT(7)	=	0.556	
RASPR(9)	=	2.15	
RTC(9)	=	0.167	
STHS(16)	=	0.01	
STHP(16)	=	0.01	

III. PITCH ANGLE (Steady State Conditions)

A. PROGRAM 2

1. Initial Runs and Evaluation

Using the initial conditions from Ref. 1 the steady state values of program 2 were obtained as reported in table III. Whereas the values for draft, plenum pressure and thrust lay in the expected range, the pitch angle increased with higher speed. This tendency was the first point for a more thorough investigation of the changes made in Ref. 2.

Table III

<u>Steady State Conditions</u> (Program 2, original version)					
<u>Speed</u>	<u>Pitch</u>	<u>Draft</u>	<u>Plenum</u>	<u>Thrust</u>	<u>Rudder</u>
	<u>angle</u>		<u>pressure</u>		
(knots)	(deg)	(in)	(psf)	(lb)	(deg)
10.0	1.74	8.18	24.45	405.16	0.0
12.5	1.71	8.10	24.46	356.42	0.0
15.0	1.74	7.97	24.46	352.44	0.0
17.5	1.80	7.78	24.46	373.96	0.0
20.0	1.90	7.54	24.46	411.18	0.0
22.5	2.01	7.23	24.46	457.84	0.0
25.0	2.15	6.87	24.46	509.57	0.0
27.5	2.29	6.45	24.46	560.98	0.0
30.0	2.47	6.01	24.33	613.63	0.0

The simulation derived in Ref. 1 contained a speed dependent correction term for the x-coordinate of the center of pressure which was assumed to move aft with increasing speed and thus reducing the pitch angle [Ref. 6]. This term had been removed in Ref. 2 with the assumption that due to

the existence of a pressure wave [Ref. 7] an incremental wedge of volume has to be added to the plenum volume which varies with speed and moves the center of volume aft with increasing speed. The according changes introduced in subroutines RHS and WAVES were expected to take care of the correct pitch angles.

In order to study the effect of the previously mentioned change - here called water slope correction - the moments of the original program 2 were recorded as shown in table I. Then, one after the other, the water slope correction terms in the subroutines INCON, BOWSL, STNSL, RHS and SIDEWL were removed. Due to the nature of these terms a different pitch angle could be expected only at lower speed. In all cases, at 10 knots for example, the angle was lower than the original value. The biggest change in the corresponding moment could be observed in the bow seal routine when the pitch angle dropped to 1.21 deg.

The overall results from these first trial runs indicated that the water slope correction provided a necessary curvature in the pitch curve over the speed range of interest pointed out in the following investigation, but could not take care of declining angles with increasing speed.

2. Selection of Pitch Angle Curve

As pointed out in Ref. 5 the actual pitch angles of the XR-3 are dependent on the loading condition of the craft and the seal adjustments. Several curves are presented from which the following two were chosen:

- The upper limit for the pitch angles was set by the so-called "ideal" curve with theoretically derived values.
- The lower limit was given by the so-called "three turns" curve. These values were actually measured on the craft

after the seals were adjusted with "three turns" by means of a spindle.

The values for these two curves and the original pitch angles of program 2 are shown in table IV and graphed in figure 2. Additionally the values needed later as initial conditions were plotted using subroutine COLFIL after modifying for thrust as a variable (plots 1 through 4). From these data the neccessity to correct the program under discussion was obvious.

Table IV

Steady State Pitch Angles
(Original version)

<u>Speed</u> (knots)	<u>"Ideal"</u> (deg)	<u>"Three Turns"</u> (deg)	<u>Program 2</u> (deg)
10.0	2.45	1.45	1.74
12.5	2.15	1.10	1.71
15.0	1.70	0.80	1.74
17.5	1.25	0.65	1.80
20.0	0.85	0.40	1.90
22.5	0.60	0.30	2.01
25.0	0.30	0.25	2.15
27.5	0.25	0.22	2.29
30.0	0.22	0.20	2.47

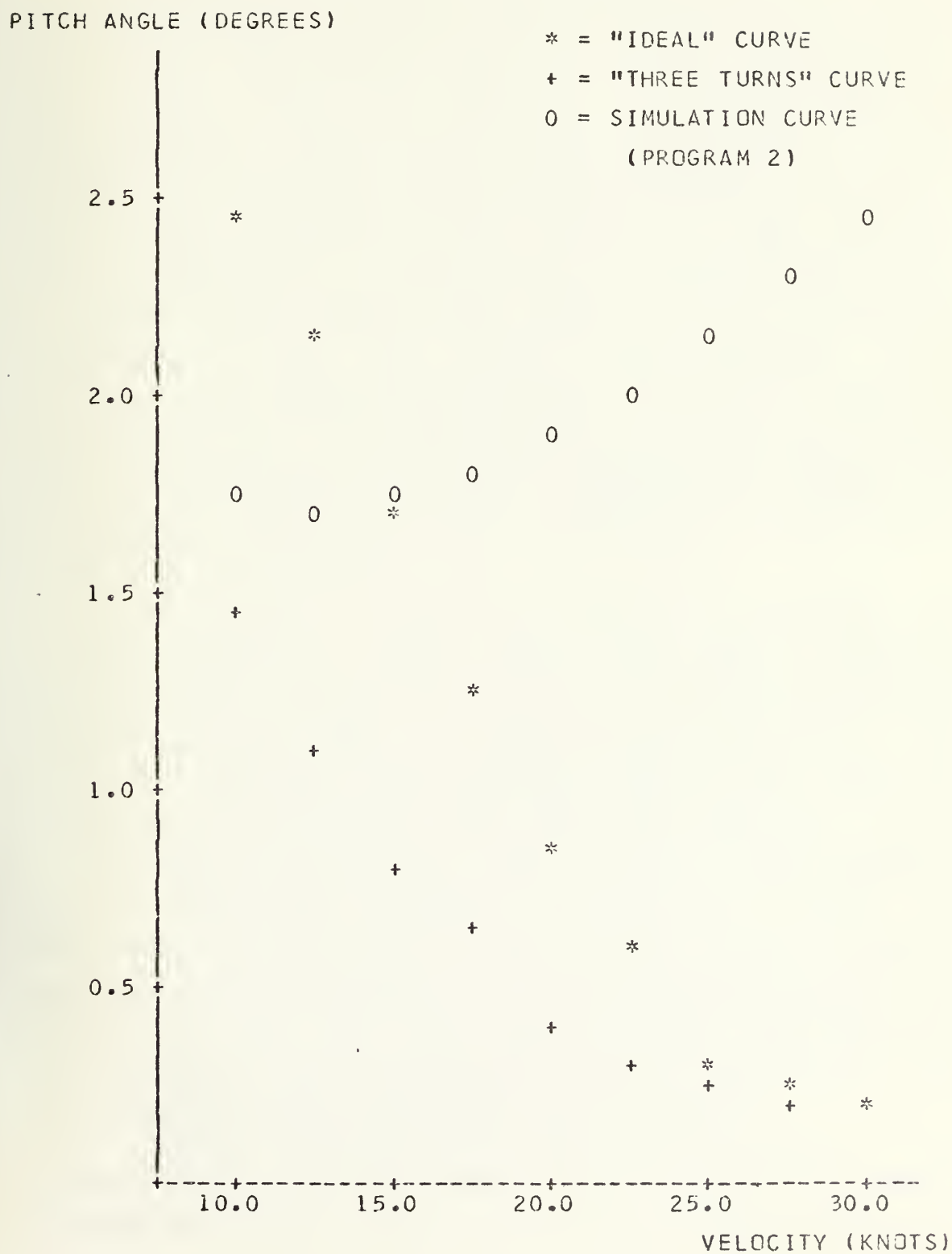
3. Changes and Justification

First Change:

In order to achieve the desired pitch angles one or more moments as listed in table 1 had to be changed. As it was not intended to modify the modeling of the individual components like seals, sidewalls, rudder, propulsion system or fans, which surely would endanger a qualitative comparison with program 3, the only moments left were FWAVZ

FIGURE 2

STEADY STATE PITCH ANGLES



and FMBUB assuming the aerodynamic forces found in wind tunnel test being correct.

In figure 3 the corresponding forces and their points of attack are shown together with the according equations as used in the subroutines INCON and RHS. Following the calculations it can be seen that the moment FWAVZ is generated by the bubble wave making drag FXPWAV, which basically is a function of the craft's velocity and weight. PEBAR can be considered constant similar to the pressure values in table III. In order to reach smaller pitch angles at higher speed FXPWAV would have to be increased substantially with the result that the water slope correction term WATSLP and the thrust of the craft attained unrealistic values at lower velocity where the pitch angle tends to become negative as well as unforeseeable changes in the dynamic response may be introduced. Therefore this possibility was rejected.

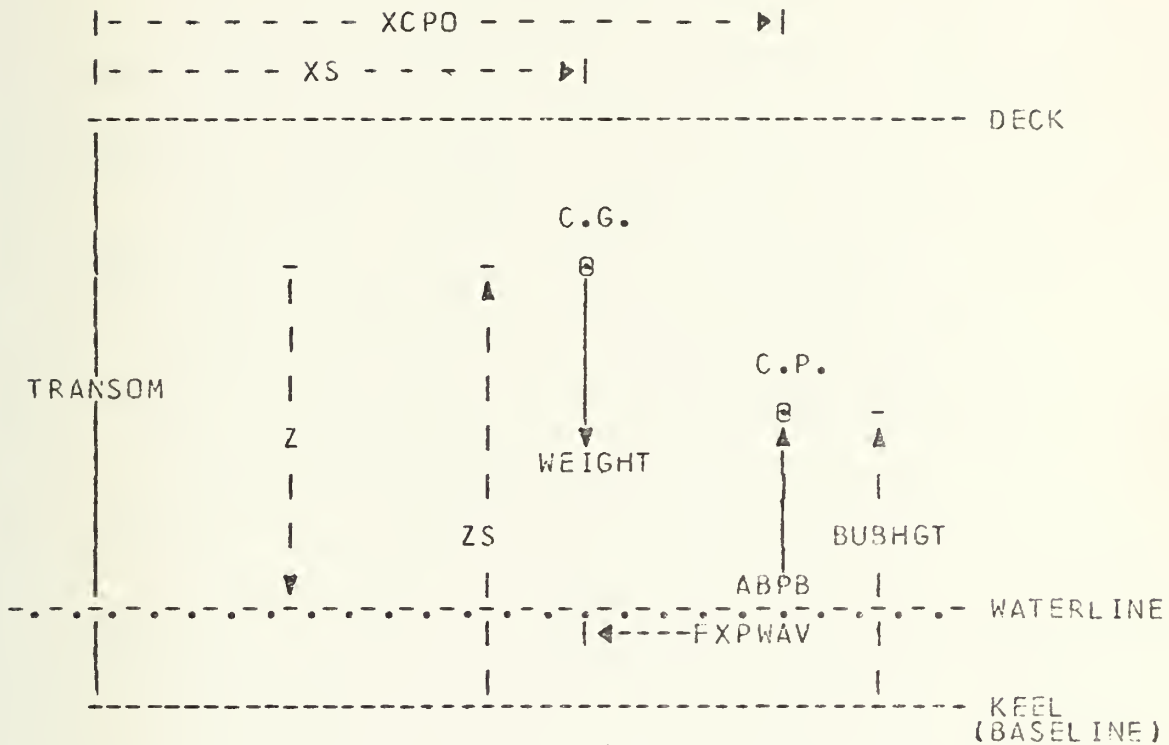
As mentioned before the plenum pressure can be considered constant. So the moment left for a possible pitch correction, FMBUB, could be used in this sense only by changing its lever, XCP, in a speed dependent manner. The method to determine the necessary shift of the center of pressure (C.P.), in general, followed that outlined in Ref. 1, the resulting values are given in table V and graphed in figure 4. During this procedure it was tried to match the pitch angles of the "three turns" curve. It can readily be seen that there is an almost linear relationship between the location of C.P. and the craft's velocity. The following linear function used to approximate these data points was then included in the subroutines RHS and WAVES :

$$XCPU = XCP - 0.034*U*0.5921 + 0.3$$

This new variable XCPU was used in the force and moment calculations.

FIGURE 3

FORCES AT C.G. AND C.P.



RELATED CALCULATIONS:

1. IN SUBROUTINE INCON:

```

-----
PWCON=4.*WEIGHT/(RHO*G*XLBW)
FNCON=SQRT(G*XLBW)
-----
XCP=XCPO-XS
ZCP=ZS-BUBHGT
-----
U=UO*1.6878
PBBAR=DELP I
-----

```

2. IN SUBROUTINE RHS:

```

-----
FN=U/FNCON
CF=.37/(FN**1.5655981)
FXPWAV=-PWCON*PBBAR*CF
WATSLP=-FXPWAV/WEIGHT
-----
FMBUB=ABPB*(XCP-THETA*Z)
-----
FWAVZ=-FXPWAV*ZS
-----

```


FIGURE 4

SHIFT OF CENTER OF PRESSURE

(PROGRAM 2)

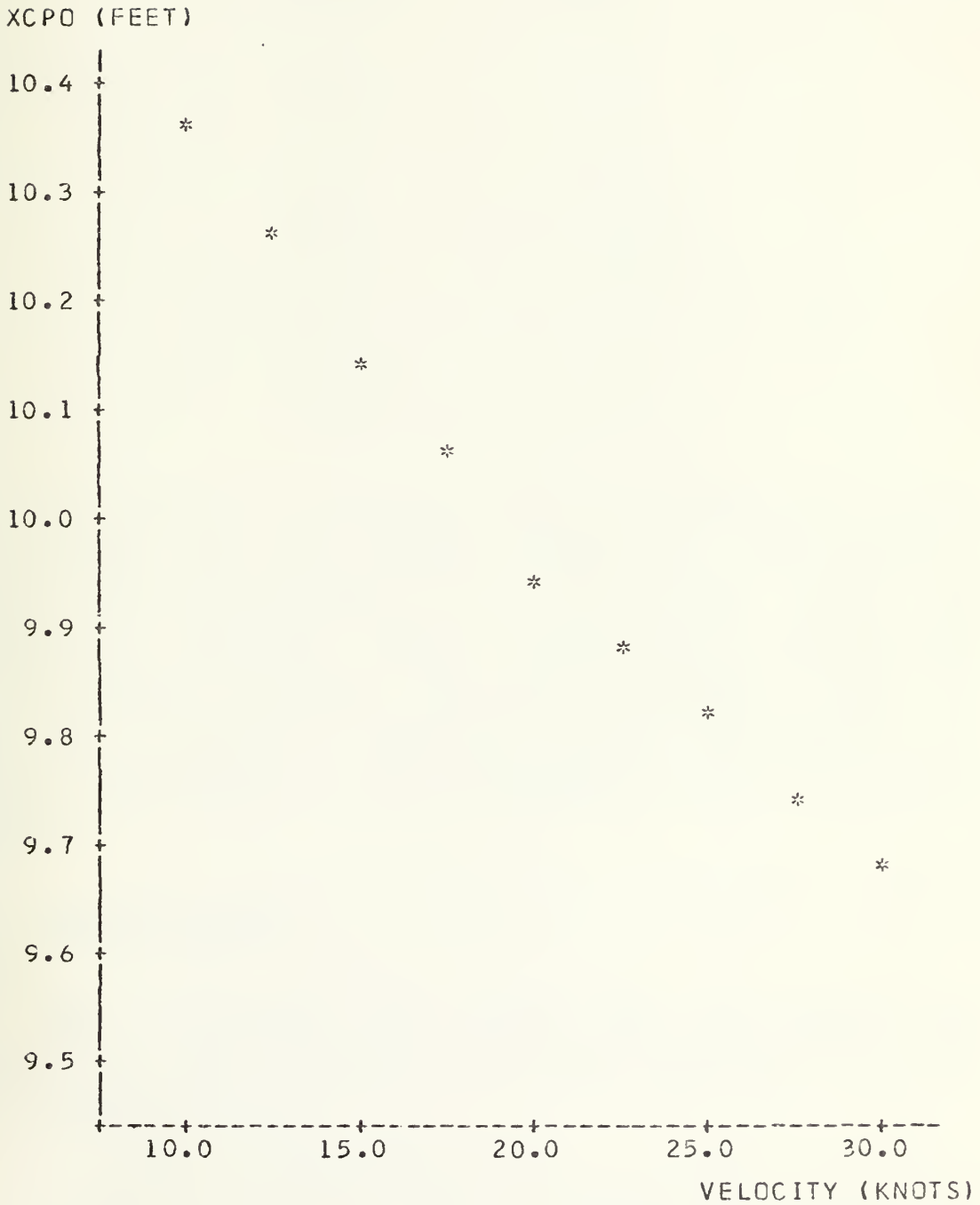


Table V

Position of Center of Pressure

(Program 2, first change)

<u>Speed</u> (knots)	<u>XCPO</u> (feet)
10.0	10.36
12.5	10.25
15.0	10.14
17.5	10.06
20.0	9.95
22.5	9.87
25.0	9.81
27.5	9.75
30.0	9.68

The updated steady state values are contained in table VI. Whereas the pitch angles approached the destined values in a satisfactory way, the greater draft (and consequently increased thrust) especially at higher speed may be regarded a setback. But as at this point it could be seen that a similar correction would be necessary for program 3 its impact on this comparison was not considered crucial.

Second Change:

When calculating the moment due to the bubble wave making drag, FMBUB, program 2 contains a correction term for XCP in subroutine RHS :

$$FMBUB = ABPB * (XCP - THETA * Z)$$

As Z is used as a negative quantity (computed in subroutine INCON : $Z = -ZS + DS0/12.0$), FMBUB would increase with larger pitch angles provided ABPB does not vary much. Under the small angle assumption for the pitch angle THETA this lever

change generally is true, but in the above situation does not represent the position of C.P. of the XR-3. Presumably the location of C.P. on the 100B craft was almost underneath the center of gravity (C.G.), with ZCP much larger than XCP and nearly equal to Z. In the case of the XR-3 for the given data ZCP is only twice as large as XCP and considerably smaller than the average Z.

Table VI

Steady State Conditions

(Program 2, after first change)

<u>Speed</u>	<u>Pitch</u>	<u>Draft</u>	<u>Plenum</u>	<u>Thrust</u>	<u>Rudder</u>
	<u>angle</u>		<u>pressure</u>		
(knots)	(deg)	(in)	(psf)	(lb)	(deg)
10.0	1.45	8.33	24.34	405.84	0.0
12.5	1.17	8.18	24.46	358.56	0.0
15.0	0.94	8.10	24.46	357.52	0.0
17.5	0.76	7.99	24.46	383.74	0.0
20.0	0.61	7.86	24.46	428.38	0.0
22.5	0.48	7.71	24.46	486.60	0.0
25.0	0.37	7.54	24.46	555.25	0.0
27.5	0.27	7.37	24.46	632.21	0.0
30.0	0.19	7.18	24.46	715.64	0.0

Therefore this term was removed and by the following function replaced:

$$XCPC = SHXYAX(XCPU, ZCP, THETA, PI)$$

This corrected x-coordinate was then reintroduced in the subroutines WAVES and RHS, the latter using the new value to calculate the moment:

$$FMBUB = ABPB*XCPC$$

The function SHXYAX - shift of x-coordinate due to rotation around the y-axis - is kept quite general in order to enable its use for other cases. In this subprogram the radius of

the path that describes the movement of C.P. is calculated and its angle with the X-axis.

```
FUNCTION (X, Z, ANGYAX, PI)
```

```
H = SQRT (X**2+Z**2)
```

```
IF (X.EQ.0.0) GO TO 1
```

```
ARG = Z/X
```

```
ANGOLD = ATAN(ARG)
```

The IF-statement avoids the calculation of ARG with a zero denominator. Depending on the sign of ANGOLD the true angle between H and X-axis is computed and the (pitch) angle ANGYAX subtracted:

```
IF (ANGOLD.GE.0.0) GO TO 2
```

```
ANGNEW = ANGOLD + PI - ANGYAX
```

```
GO TO 3
```

```
1 ANGNEW = PI/2.0 - ANGYAX
```

```
GO TO 3
```

```
2 ANGNEW = ANGOLD - ANGYAX
```

The corrected x-coordinate is finally found by:

```
3 SHXYAX = H*COS (ANGNEW)
```

After introduction of this change the simulation program was re-run and the final results recorded in table VII and figure 5. Though this second change had only little influence on the steady state conditions as measured it was felt that it should stay in the simulation program because of its possible effect on the dynamic response where larger pitch angles may occur.

The new moments are given in table VIII. They were attained under the same run conditions near steady state as those of table I. Due to the now negative moment FMBUB (a total shift by about 2000 lb-ft) and smaller pitch angle the bow seal increased its moment considerably. whereas the sidewalls reduced their effect as generally could be expected.

FIGURE 5

STEADY STATE PITCH ANGLES

PITCH ANGLE (DEGREES)

* = "IDEAL" CURVE
+ = "THREE TURNS" CURVE
X = SIMULATION CURVE
(PROGRAM 2)



Table VII

<u>Steady State Conditions</u>					
(Program 2, after second change)					
<u>Speed</u>	<u>Pitch</u>	<u>Draft</u>	<u>Plenum</u>	<u>Thrust</u>	<u>Rudder</u>
	<u>angle</u>		<u>pressure</u>		
(knots)	(deg)	(in)	(psf)	(lb)	(deg)
10.0	1.50	8.31	24.36	405.74	0.0
12.5	1.21	8.17	24.45	358.42	0.0
15.0	0.98	8.10	24.46	357.38	0.0
17.5	0.79	7.99	24.46	383.56	0.0
20.0	0.63	7.85	24.46	428.20	0.0
22.5	0.49	7.71	24.46	486.38	0.0
25.0	0.37	7.54	24.46	555.02	0.0
27.5	0.27	7.37	24.46	631.98	0.0
30.0	0.20	7.18	24.46	715.42	0.0

Table VIII

<u>Summary of Moments (pitch)</u>		
(Program 2, after second change)		
<u>Component</u>	<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>
<u>Name</u>	<u>Moment</u>	<u>Moment</u>
	(lb-in)	(lb-in)
FMBS	1227	---
FMSS	---	81
FMSW	---	2619
FMRUD	---	83
FMP	1292	---
FMAED	650	---
FMBUB	---	109
FWAVZ	---	277
FMWAV	0	---
Summary	3169	3169

For the further comparison with program 3 the variables pitch angle, z-displacement, plenum pressure and thrust (starboard) versus time were plotted (plots 5 through 8) starting from the initial conditions as given in table II. Although in this part of the study the steady state conditions were of primary interest, some general conclusions concerning the dynamic behaviour already can be drawn. Plot 5 additionally indicates a more damped pitch response due to the first change.

Table IX

<u>Steady State Conditions</u>					
(Program 3, original version)					
<u>Speed</u>	<u>Pitch</u>	<u>Draft</u>	<u>Plenum</u>	<u>Thrust</u>	<u>Rudder</u>
	<u>angle</u>		<u>pressure</u>		
(knots)	(deg)	(in)	(psf)	(lb)	(deg)
10.0	0.94	6.68	24.88	521.9	0.0
12.5	0.68	6.48	24.83	428.0	0.0
15.0	0.47	6.22	24.82	392.8	0.0
17.5	0.28	5.94	24.81	389.6	0.0
20.0	0.11	5.65	24.81	406.3	0.0
22.5	0.69	6.23	24.86	449.3	0.0
25.0	0.63	6.03	24.86	492.7	0.0
27.5	0.56	5.80	24.87	543.6	0.0
30.0	0.48	5.46	24.98	596.7	0.0

Note: XS = 10.08 feet

B. PROGRAM 3

1. Initial Runs and Evaluation

The basic craft data used in Ref. 3 fortunately did not differ from those of Ref. 2 except that the center of gravity (C.G) was positioned slightly more forward. The

results of the first simulation runs are summarized in tables IX and X under application of the same initial conditions, the pitch angles are graphed in figure 6. It was immediately apparent that in this program version, too, a correction of the pitch angle was necessary before a first comparison could be made.

Table X

Steady State Pitch Angles

(Program 3, original version, and Ref. 5)

<u>Speed</u>	<u>"Ideal"</u>	<u>"Three Turns"</u>	<u>Program 3</u>
(knots)	(deg)	(deg)	(deg)
10.0	2.45	1.45	0.94
12.5	2.15	1.10	0.68
15.0	1.70	0.80	0.47
17.5	1.25	0.65	0.28
20.0	0.85	0.40	0.11
22.5	0.60	0.30	0.69
25.0	0.30	0.25	0.63
27.5	0.25	0.22	0.56
30.0	0.22	0.20	0.48

2. Changes and Justification

First Change:

A deeper look into program 3 revealed that in subroutine RHS the speed dependent shift of C.P. of Ref. 1 was still in use, whereas subroutines INCON, BOWSL and RHS already contained water slope correction terms like Ref. 2. As the existing calculation of the shift of C.P. was not satisfactory (the cause for the discontinuity at 22 knots remained unknown), these terms were removed from subroutine RHS and temporarily replaced by XCP. Additionally all water

FIGURE 6

STEADY STATE PITCH ANGLES

PITCH ANGLE (DEGREES)

* = "IDEAL" CURVE
 + = "THREE TURNS" CURVE
 0 = SIMULATION CURVE
 (PROGRAM 3)



slope correction terms were revised or introduced in subroutines INCON, SIDEWL, RHS, BOWSL and STNSL as outlined in Ref. 2 in all details. Besides these changes the sign errors in subroutine PROP of Ref. 1 discovered by Ref. 2 were removed. A few trial runs, however, indicated only a negligible effect on the steady state values.

The results of the following simulations are reflected in table XI and figure 7. Despite the substantial changes made in Ref. 3 the overall tendency of the craft's pitch was almost identical with that of the original version of Ref. 2 and gave a further proof that the introduction of WATSLP alone was not sufficient to reach proper pitch angles.

Table XI

<u>Steady State Conditions</u>					
(Program 3, after first change)					
<u>Speed</u>	<u>Pitch</u>	<u>Draft</u>	<u>Plenum</u>	<u>Thrust</u>	<u>Rudder</u>
	<u>angle</u>		<u>pressure</u>		
(knots)	(deg)	(in)	(psf)	(lb)	(deg)
10.0	1.97	7.05	24.90	405.67	0.0
12.5	1.82	7.11	24.92	347.40	0.0
15.0	1.75	7.09	24.91	334.35	0.0
17.5	1.75	7.02	24.84	347.26	0.0
20.0	1.78	6.93	24.71	377.27	0.0
22.5	1.85	6.76	24.61	415.74	0.0
25.0	1.97	6.49	24.51	459.64	0.0
27.5	2.12	6.13	24.45	504.41	0.0
30.0	2.15	5.93	24.35	555.91	0.0

Note: XS = 10.08 feet

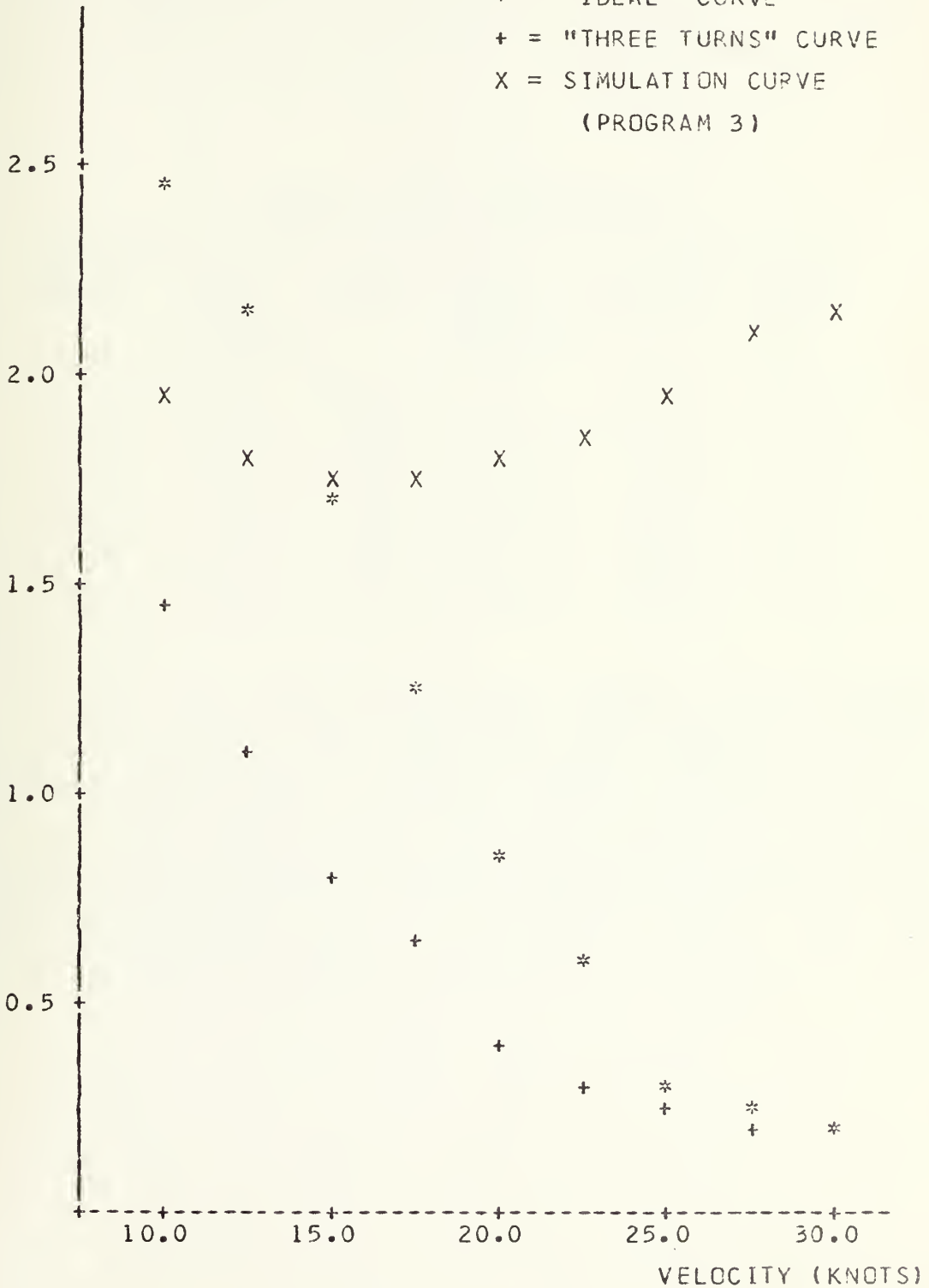
Furthermore the center of gravity was re-positioned in order to match the conditions used in Ref. 2 (see II.C). This seemed permissible as both Refs. 2 and 3 used the same

FIGURE 7

STEADY STATE PITCH ANGLES

PITCH ANGLE (DEGREES)

* = "IDEAL" CURVE
 + = "THREE TURNS" CURVE
 X = SIMULATION CURVE
 (PROGRAM 3)



craft configuration and attained a shift of C.G. by adding some load to the craft. The new location mainly effected the pitch angle as indicated in table XII. The simulation curve of figure 7 was lifted up by an almost constant amount, but the general shape was not influenced. Therefore, the task remained to introduce an additonal correction term.

Table XII

Steady State Conditions

(Program 3, after first change and shift of C.G.)

<u>Speed</u>	<u>Pitch</u>	<u>Draft</u>	<u>Plenum</u>	<u>Thrust</u>	<u>Rudder</u>
	<u>angle</u>		<u>pressure</u>		
(knots)	(deg)	(in)	(psf)	(lb)	(deg)
10.0	2.13	7.03	24.87	404.73	0.0
15.0	1.90	7.07	24.87	332.99	0.0
20.0	1.92	6.97	24.64	375.79	0.0
25.0	2.11	6.46	24.43	455.68	0.0
30.0	2.22	6.10	24.31	558.27	0.0

At this point the corresponding moments near steady state were recorded in table XIII which enables a direct comparison with program 2 under similar conditions (see table I). The reduced draft and plenum pressure as well as the changes made in Ref. 3 can be considered to account for the different moments FMBS, FMSS, FMSW and FMBUB. Again the same variables as in program 2 were output (plots 9 through 12).

Table XIII

Summary of Moments (pitch)

(Program 3, original version)

<u>Component</u>	<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>
<u>Name</u>	<u>Moment</u>	<u>Moment</u>
	(lb-in)	(lb-in)
FMBS	850	---
FMSS	---	324
FMSW	---	3694
FMRUD	---	83
FMP	1049	---
FMAED	651	---
FMBUB	1831	---
FWAVZ	---	280
FMWAV	0	---
Summary	4381	4381

Second Change:

The following modification was carried out the same way as the first one of program 2 (see III.A.3). The resulting values are represented in table XIV and graphed in figure 8. As a linear curve fit did not suffice a satisfactory approximation any longer a quadratic function was developed with final form:

$$XCPU = XCP + 0.001975 * (U * 0.5921 - 30.0) ** 2 - 0.974$$

This new variable was used the same way to calculate force and moment. The resulting pitch angles besides the other steady state values are shown in table XV.

FIGURE 8

SHIFT OF CENTER OF PRESSURE

(PROGRAM 3)

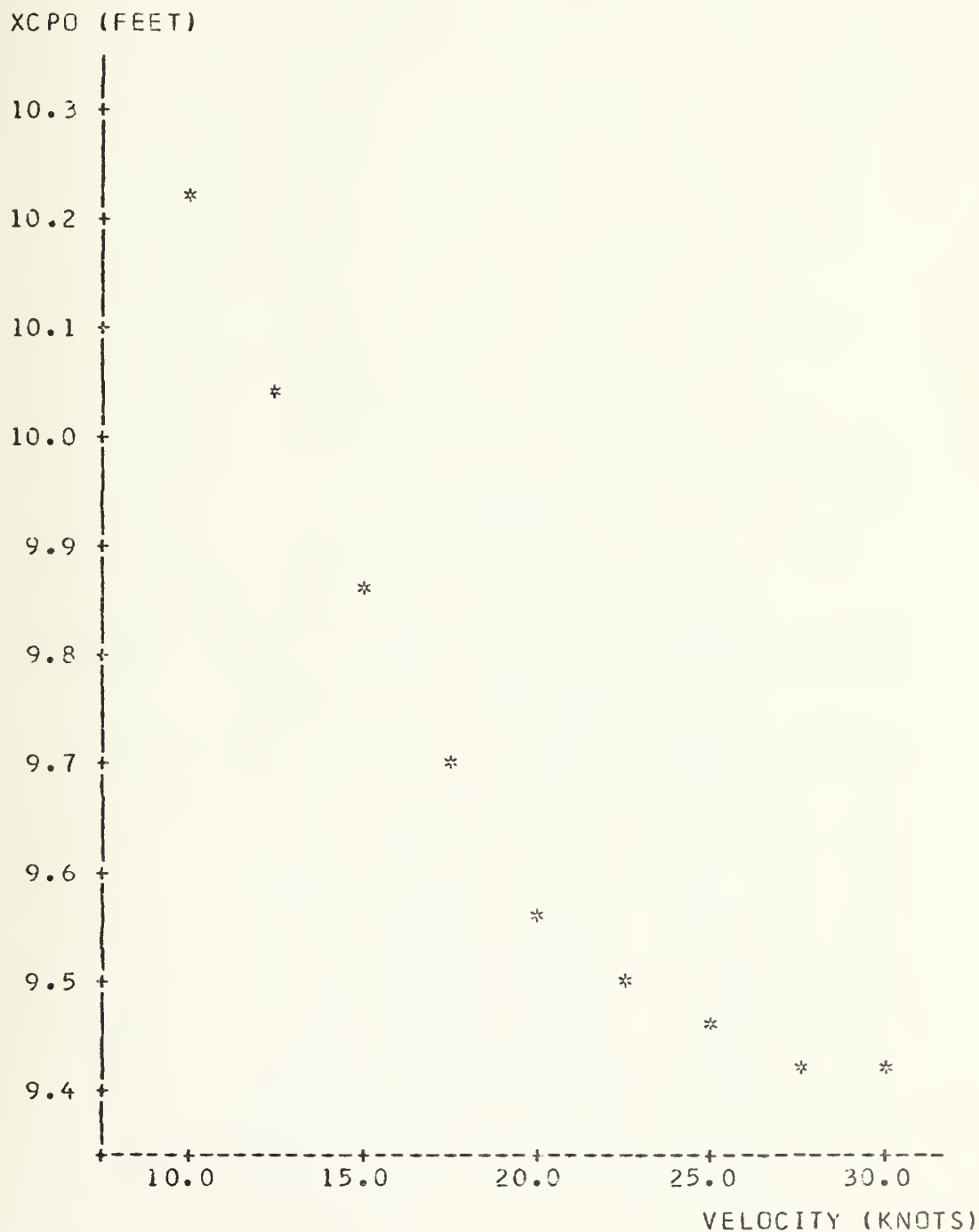


Table XIV

Position of Center of Pressure

(Program 3, second change)

<u>Speed</u> (knots)	<u>XCPO</u> (feet)
10.0	10.22
12.5	10.05
15.0	9.85
17.5	9.71
20.0	9.56
22.5	9.50
25.0	9.46
27.5	9.42
30.0	9.42

Table XV

Steady State Conditions

(Program 3, after second change)

<u>Speed</u> (knots)	<u>Pitch</u> <u>angle</u> (deg)	<u>Draft</u> (in)	<u>Plenum</u> <u>pressure</u> (psf)	<u>Thrust</u> (lb)	<u>Rudder</u> (deg)
10.0	1.36	7.11	24.89	407.85	0.0
12.5	1.03	6.89	24.86	348.84	0.0
15.0	0.78	6.61	24.86	334.54	0.0
17.5	0.59	6.31	24.85	345.26	0.0
20.0	0.44	6.05	24.84	372.28	0.0
22.5	0.33	5.81	24.84	410.41	0.0
25.0	0.26	5.61	24.84	457.48	0.0
27.5	0.23	5.44	24.85	511.94	0.0
30.0	0.20	5.17	24.97	568.62	0.0

Third Change:

The last alteration reflected the shift of C.P. due to the craft's motion and was done by introducing the corresponding function SHXYAX which is described in detail in III.A.3. table XVI and figure 9 show the final results with pitch angles slightly off the anticipated values. As this was only marginal a new curve fit was not done, but once knowing the quadratic relationship it would be a relatively short and straight forward procedure (see V).

Table XVI

<u>Steady State Conditions</u> (Program 3, after third change)					
<u>Speed</u>	<u>Pitch</u>	<u>Draft</u>	<u>Plenum</u>	<u>Thrust</u>	<u>Rudder</u>
	<u>angle</u>		<u>pressure</u>		
(knots)	(deg)	(in)	(psf)	(lb)	(deg)
10.0	1.38	7.16	24.84	407.95	0.0
12.5	1.05	6.93	24.84	384.90	0.0
15.0	0.80	6.64	24.84	334.64	0.0
17.5	0.60	6.33	24.84	345.32	0.0
20.0	0.45	6.06	24.84	372.36	0.0
22.5	0.34	5.82	24.84	410.52	0.0
25.0	0.28	5.62	24.84	457.54	0.0
27.5	0.24	5.45	24.84	512.04	0.0
30.0	0.24	5.30	24.84	568.60	0.0

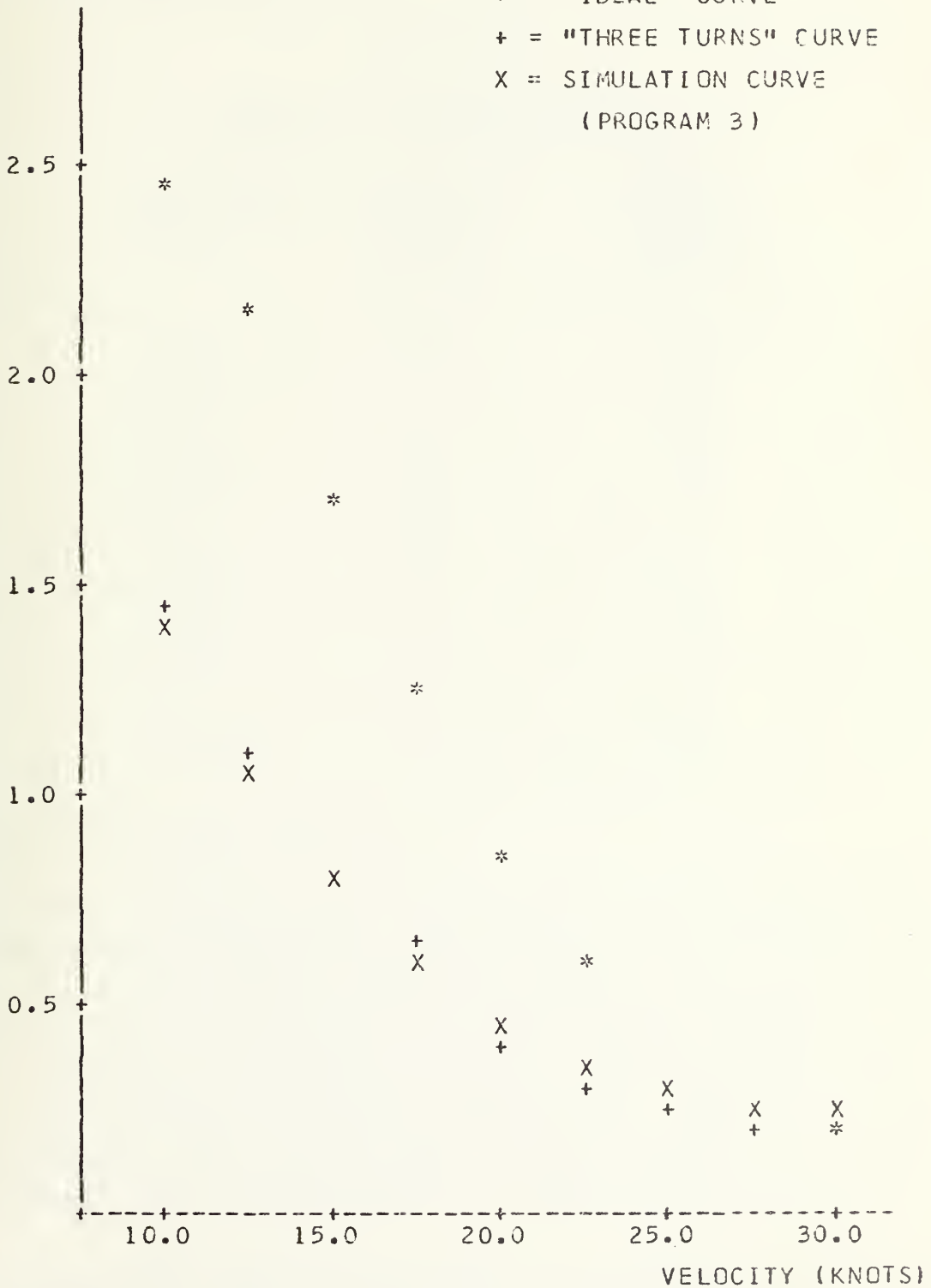
Some of the new steady state moments have changed considerably as can be seen from table XVII. Due to the further aft moving C.P. most of the compensating moment is picked up by the bow seal. It must be notified that, in general, the total moments of the corrected program 3 were significantly larger than those of program 2 after

FIGURE 9

STEADY STATE PITCH ANGLES

PITCH ANGLE (DEGREES)

* = "IDEAL" CURVE
 + = "THREE TURNS" CURVE
 X = SIMULATION CURVE
 (PROGRAM 3)



modification and would have had greater effect on the shear forces and bending moments which are not considered in this simulation(see V). The listed variables were also plotted for comparison studies (plots 13 through 16).

Table XVII

Summary of Moments (pitch)

(Program 3, after third change)

<u>Component</u>	<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>
<u>Name</u>	<u>Moment</u>	<u>Moment</u>
	(lb-in)	(lb-in)
FMBS	2985	---
FMSS	---	257
FMSW	---	2060
FMRUD	---	83
FMP	1138	---
FMAED	651	---
FMBUB	---	2094
FWAVZ	---	280
FMWAV	0	---
Summary	4774	4774

C. COMPARISION AND RESULTS

Although the data so far obtained allowed some comparison and conclusions additional information was neccessary to demonstrate the basic differences between the two program versions. In table XVIII the interesting variables are listed which were obtained in typical runs at 20 knots after all changes mentioned had been introduced. Also the time histories for pitch angle, draft, plenum pressure and thrust (starboard) give a good basis for a qualitative evaluation.

Starting from these trajectories a significant difference

can be seen in the pitch angle oscillations and the damping factor which will be investigated more thoroughly in the following chapters. The higher thrust in program 2 is certainly due to the greater draft so that under these consideration both programs reached reasonable steady state conditions.

Table XVIII

Steady State Performance Data

(Modified programs 2 and 3)

<u>Variables</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Program 2</u>	<u>Program 3</u>
Speed	kt	20.0	20.0
Pitch angle	deg	0.63	0.45
Time constant	sec	3.36	3.06
Frequency of oscillation	Hz	0.48	0.89
Draft	in	7.85	6.06
Thrust	lb	428.20	372.36
Air flow rates			
Bow fans	cu ft/sec	125.3	20.3
Main fans	cu ft/sec	135.2	22.0
Stern fans	cu ft/sec	125.3	12.9
total	cu ft/sec	385.8	55.2
Fan power required	hp	17.61	2.55
Actual fan power	hp	---	8.93
Plenum pressure	psf	24.46	24.84
Leakage flow rates			
Bow seal	cu ft/sec	12.9	10.4
Sidewalls	cu ft/sec	0.0	0.0
Stern seal	cu ft/sec	372.9	44.8
total	cu ft/sec	385.8	55.2
Plenum volume	cu ft	288.17	318.75

Nevertheless, program 3 represents more realistic air flow and leakage rates in connection with the available

plenum volume as indicated in table XVIII (The difference in the volumina basicly is a consequence of different draft and pitch angles, too). The changes introduced had negligible effect on the computation time in both cases, but program 3 needed slightly less CPU time due to its better damping factor.

IV. ROLL ANGLE (Dynamic Response)

A. INITIAL RUNS AND EVALUATION

In order to study the dynamic behaviour of the simulation models several possibilities were given to introduce the necessary disturbance. Regular or irregular sea states in tabular form or by superimposed sine waves could have been entered using subroutine WAVES. Another way was to change speed by means of a thrust map of data points converted into a time history in subroutine PROP. Finally rudder angles could have been applied following a straight run or by varying angles given as data points, too. The choice was determined primarily by the idea that besides the qualitative comparison of mathematical models a future validation of the results obtained should be made possible. Therefore, an easy-to-measure calm water situation was preferred. As additionally new changes effecting the roll damping were to be incorporated the excitation through the speed did not seem very promising. Once the steady state conditions being found and used for initialisation a step rudder input (or a steep ramp input to come closer to the real case) seemed the best solution offering a fine control of the disturbance magnitude.

At a speed of 20 knots -actually the corresponding initial thrust was kept constant - a rudder angle of 35 degrees was found to give easily observable pitch and roll angle excursions for both models whereas larger values eventually caused water contact with the top of the plenum chamber and stopped the program execution (controlled by subroutine SIDEWL).

The first simulated turns under these conditions were recorded in plots 17 through 24 for both programs

respectively (pitch and roll rates were changed into output variables in subroutine COLFIL and graphed in order to ease the estimation of damping factor ratios). As previously learned program 2 showed a less damped pitch angle, but its roll angle response - after removal of the superimposed low frequency component of undetermined origin - is slightly more damped than that of program 3. The speed dependent shift of XCPO therein may also be the cause for an increased tendency towards self contained pitch angle oscillation.

B. ORGANIZATION OF SUBROUTINE SIDEWL

Before the next changes are explained a short introduction into the subroutine program SIDEWL is presented in order to give a better understanding of the possibilities and limitations of these alterations.

The hydrodynamic and hydrostatic forces and moments acting on the sidewalls are found by application of slender body theory. This theory is based on motion of a foil in a viscous medium. The methods by which the lift and drag forces associated with moving underwater bodies are found are primarily linear in nature (Ref. 4 and 8), but heave, pitch, and roll motions cause the most significant nonlinear variations. Additionally there are certain nonlinear terms due to cross-flow drag, which are important for the case of very low aspect ratio lifting surfaces as in the case of the XR-3 sidewalls. The sidewall forces will then be composed of terms due to sidewall buoyancy and slender body hydrodynamic reactions and the effect of cross-flow drag:

$$F_{\text{sidewalls}} = F_{\text{slender body}} + F_{\text{cross-flow drag}}$$

In subroutine SIDEWL first the draft of or the gap beneath the sidewalls is calculated. The draft/gap is found

for each X-direction section after it has been corrected for craft roll and pitch angles and waves including water slope effect. In the presence of gaps the total sidewall leakage area ALSW is computed by summing the products of gap heights and sidewall section lengths for both sidewalls.

In the following force and moment calculation the cross-flow drag terms and slender body theory terms are computed in separate sections and finally summed to give the total values. In the case of the roll moment FK this calculation is of the form:

$$FK = (FZH(2) - FZH(1)) * YSW - ZS * FY + FKD$$

The slender body theory terms FZH for each sidewall (1=port side, 2=starboard) are given by:

$$FZH = -G * BC0 - U * U * A33S * THETA - U * A33S * W + Q * U \\ * (A33S * XSS - BC2) - U * A33S * P * YLSW$$

where the expressions used are defined as follows:

BC0 = mass of displaced water by the jth sidewall element

A33S = vertical added mass of jth sidewall element

XSS = -XS

BC2 = total sidewall vertical added mass

YLSW = lateral distance of jth sidewall element from the centerline

These components are either calculated in the subroutine itself or looked up in the sidewall tables computed in subroutine SIDETAB. Further details concerning the set-up of these tables are described in Ref. 4, the resulting values are stored in COMMON-block WAVTAB. The total lateral force FY is defined by:

$$FY = FYH(1) + FYH(2) - FYD$$

It represents the hydrodynamic lateral forces plus the corresponding cross-flow drag component derived as follows:

$$FYH = -A22S * U * (V + XSS * R - ZS * P)$$

where A22S is the lateral added mass at the stern given by:

$$A22S = (RHO * .4 * PI * DSS ** 2) / 2$$

with DSS being the computed sidewall draft. The final term

FKD is entirely due to cross-flow drag on both sidewalls each of them defined by:

$$FKD = FYD * (ZS - DSWAV / 2)$$

where FYD is the lateral force due to cross-flow drag and DSWAV is the draft of the jth sidewall section corrected for waves. In the computation of FK the lateral force FY is used without the drag component which is added later. In general it must be said that all forces more or less influence each other so that a change in the roll characteristics necessarily must alter the pitch and yaw behaviour or vice versa as could be seen when introducing the pitch angle corrections or in the first turn runs where the pitch angles increased significantly.

C. CHANGES AND JUSTIFICATION

The following changes were recommended by Bentson [Ref. 9]. They consisted of two major blocks and a minor addition carried out in subroutine SIDEWL. The latter dealt with the vertical added mass at the stern, A22S, which is recomputed for the case of negative pitch angles using the corrected draft at the bow, DRBOW:

$$DRBOW = DSS - (XX(J, N+1) - XSS) * THETA$$

$$IF (DRBOW.LT.0.0) DRBOW = 0.0$$

$$A22S = (RHO * .8 * PI * DSS ** 2) / 2.$$

$$IF (THETA.LT.0.0) A22S = .8 * RHO * PI * DRBOW * DRBOW / 2.$$

XX is the longitudinal distance of the nth sidewall station from the bow. The factor .8 in the calculation of A22S was changed to .4 in order to remain consistent with the model given based on the definitions derived in Ref. 4. The effect of this change, however, was not observable because the simulated pitch angles were most of the time positive except a few small negative transient peaks.

The next major change was a correction of the vertical force FZH. As the outside edge of the submerged portion of

the sidewall is not vertical near the bow an additional upright force component is generated due to the deadrise projection of the lateral force F_{YH} , in algebraic terms defined by the product of the lateral force and the cotangent of the deadrise angle (average angle between the horizontal and the inclined outside edge of the mentioned sidewall portion). In FORTRAN IV language the computation proceeds as follows:

```

      CTNDR=0.0
      IF(DSS.LE.0.0) GO TO 22
      CTNDR=(BS-BB(1))/DSS
      IF(THETA.LT.0.0) CTNDR=0.39391
22  CONTINUE
      FZH(J)=FZH(J)+PM1*FYH(J)*CTNDR

```

BS and BB(1) are the lower and upper beam widths of the submerged sidewall portion, CTNDR stands for cotangent, and PM1 is a unity sign factor depending on the sidewall under discussion.

The last addition had the purpose to improve the roll damping of the model. It was developed from the idea that when the craft is rolling the sidewalls generate asymmetric waves depending also on speed which take energy out of the ship and, therefore, have a damping effect on the roll motion. Without discussing each single step of this rather involved change the general procedure was to evaluate new draft numbers corrected for these waves and from there to find correction terms for the vertical added sidewall mass BC2. The previously determined roll moment FK was finally adjusted by subtracting the resulting counter moments including an experimental factor. The complete change was done as follows:

```

      DSS=Z+ZS-XSS*THETA
      ZOR1=(SIGN(1.,DSS)+1.)/2.
      DSS=DSS*ZOR1
      DS=Z+ZS

```



```

DSR=DS-(XREF-XS)*THETA
ID=1.+(DSR*12.-SDS)/DDS
ID=MAX0(MIN0(ID,NDS),1)
DDSR=(ID-1)*DDS+SDS
ID1=MIN0(ID+1,NDS)
DID=(DSR*12.-DDSR)/DDS
BC2=AC2(1,ID,IP)
BC2=BC2+DID*(AC2(1,ID1,IP)-BC2)+DIP*(AC2(1,ID,IP1)
      -BC2+DID*(AC2(1,ID1,IP1)-AC2(1,ID,IP1)
      -AC2(1,ID1,IP)+BC2))
FK=FK-16.*YSW*YSW*BC2*P/PI

```

For the shear and bending moment calculations not contained in this program version the vertical force components of the individual sidewalls were also corrected:

```

FZH(1)=FZH(1)+8.*YSW*BC2*P/PI
FZH(2)=FZH(2)-8.*YSW*BC2*P/PI

```

Reference 9 finally indicated the option to include the calculation of the spray drag of the sidewalls when operating at high speed with minimum draft. Whereas this function originally was developed for the 100B craft with considerably smaller draft values down to one inch at about 80 knots the XR-3 operates with five to six inches or more and, therefore, the effect of the spray drag was considered negligible.

D. COMPARISON AND RESULTS

Starting with program 2 the new roll and pitch characteristics were recorded in plots 25 through 28. Besides a reduced overshoot of the pitch angle by about 20 per cent the roll angles reached only about half of their original peak values while the non-linearities of the sidewall changes became quite apparent. Therefore, the time constants could not but be estimated and seemed to have increased slightly for both motions. Although the overall

response could be considered an improvement "an order of magnitude difference in the roll damping value" as pointed out in Ref. 9 and meant for the Bell 100-ton test craft could not be experienced for this model.

For program 3, whose time histories were graphed in plots 29 through 32 the changes introduced were not as well favourable. The roll angle overshoot reduced only by 20 per cent whereas an equally diminished pitch angle seemed considerably less damped and showed the increasing trend for self-contained oscillation as indicated earlier. However, it must be noticed here that program 3 originally was not quite as underdamped as program 2 and, therefore, could not be effected by these changes by the same amount.

In order to attain an optimal model based on the previous results and considerations the two major changes made in subroutine SIDEWL and their individual impact on the simulated performance were studied more thoroughly after introducing a few modifications. In the calculation of the vertical force due to deadrise projection of FYH the statement

$$FZH(J) = FZH(J) + PM1 * FYH(J) * CTNDR$$

was replaced by the following expressions:

$$FZHOLD(J) = FZH(J)$$
$$FZHDRP(J) = PM1 * FYH(J) * CTNDR * PROMO1$$
$$FZH(J) = FZH(J) + FZHDRP(J)$$

These statements allowed to print the individual force components if desired and to vary the component value due to deadrise projection by means of the program card deck using one of the modification settings (see Appendix A). Similarly the roll damping computation was re-organized:

$$FKOLD = FK$$
$$FK = FK - PROM2 * YSW * YSW * BC2 * P / PI$$
$$FZH(1) = FZH(1) + PROMO2 / 2. * YSW * BC2 * P / PI$$
$$FZH(2) = FZH(2) - PROMO2 / 2. * YSW * BC2 * P / PI$$

Finally a WRITE-statement was added using PROMO3 as print switch for VAL(1), FZHOLD(1), FZHOLD(2), FZHDRP(1), FZHDRP(2), FKOLD, and FK. The influence of various settings of PROMO1 and PROMO2 - here simply called deadrise factor and roll damping factor - could be studied on the following plots 33 through 60, the meaning of the R.D. number is summarized in table XIX.

Table XIX

Listing of Damping Coefficients

(Program 3)

R.D. number	Deadrise Factor	Roll Damping Factor
1	1.	16.
2	2.	16.
3	1.	32.
4	3.	16.
5	1.	48.
6	0.5	16.
7	1.	8.
8	0.5	32.

Using program 3 in these simulation runs it could be shown that the response was improved by lowering the deadrise factor and increasing the roll damping factor as graphed in plots 57 through 60 under R.D. number 8. These values were chosen to indicate an approach method only, more extended simulations with a finer factor spacing could possibly result in an even better damped behaviour. This step, however, should be done in conjunction with a validation of this model in comparison with measured test data.

V. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A great deal of time - more than anticipated at the onset - was required for familiarization with the computer models and for the implementation of comprehensive and reasonable initial trim conditions. For future studies Appendix A and the example program printout as well as the presentation of many tabulated data may help to reduce this introductory phase effectively.

The simulated roll and pitch motions, in general, were improved although some of the changes made need further investigation in connection with validation tests which should be performed with program 3 as the presently more advanced version. In case of future changes effecting longitudinal and athwartships stability it is recommended that the shift of center of pressure is verified as outlined in Appendix A before concluding tests are undertaken.

These further studies may concentrate on the investigation of the moment due to the product inertia term $AIXZ$ which has some importance in maintaining stability in roll and pitch for larger rudder angles. The use of the discrete mass distribution option (Block 2) can be helpful for this case.

Another field of interest can be the air pressure distribution in plenum chamber and both seals and its influence on transient motions.

Perhaps the most significant improvements may arise from a comprehensive study of the modelling of the sidewalls. Besides the calculation of the vertical force due to deadrise projection of the lateral force - the sidewall wetted surface shape of the Bell 100-ton craft is almost

uniform from bow to stern, whereas the XR-3 is more formed like a wedge widening at the stern - the impact of flat portions on the bottom of the sidewalls as indicated in Ref. 3 should be investigated as they become effective planing surfaces at higher speed (20 - 25 knots) but are not considered in the simulation program so far. The need to lower the computed cotangent value indicates that the present calculation of the deadrise projection does not enough consider these structural differences. A pitch down due to a more negative sidewall moment would also reduce the neccessary shift of the center of pressure and thus the destabilizing effect on the transient response.

APPENDIX A

SES MOTIONS AND LOADS PROGRAM

USERS MANUAL

(short form)

INTRODUCTION

This users manual is a short form of that given in reference (1) which should be referred to in case of severe programming difficulty and for a deeper study of the subroutine programs involved. The version given here reflects the changes made in the meantime by Refs. 2 and 3 and by the author of the thesis study the manual is attached to. Its objective is to introduce the reader to the general program flow, to the necessary requirements to establish an own input deck for various types of craft runs and to the output options.

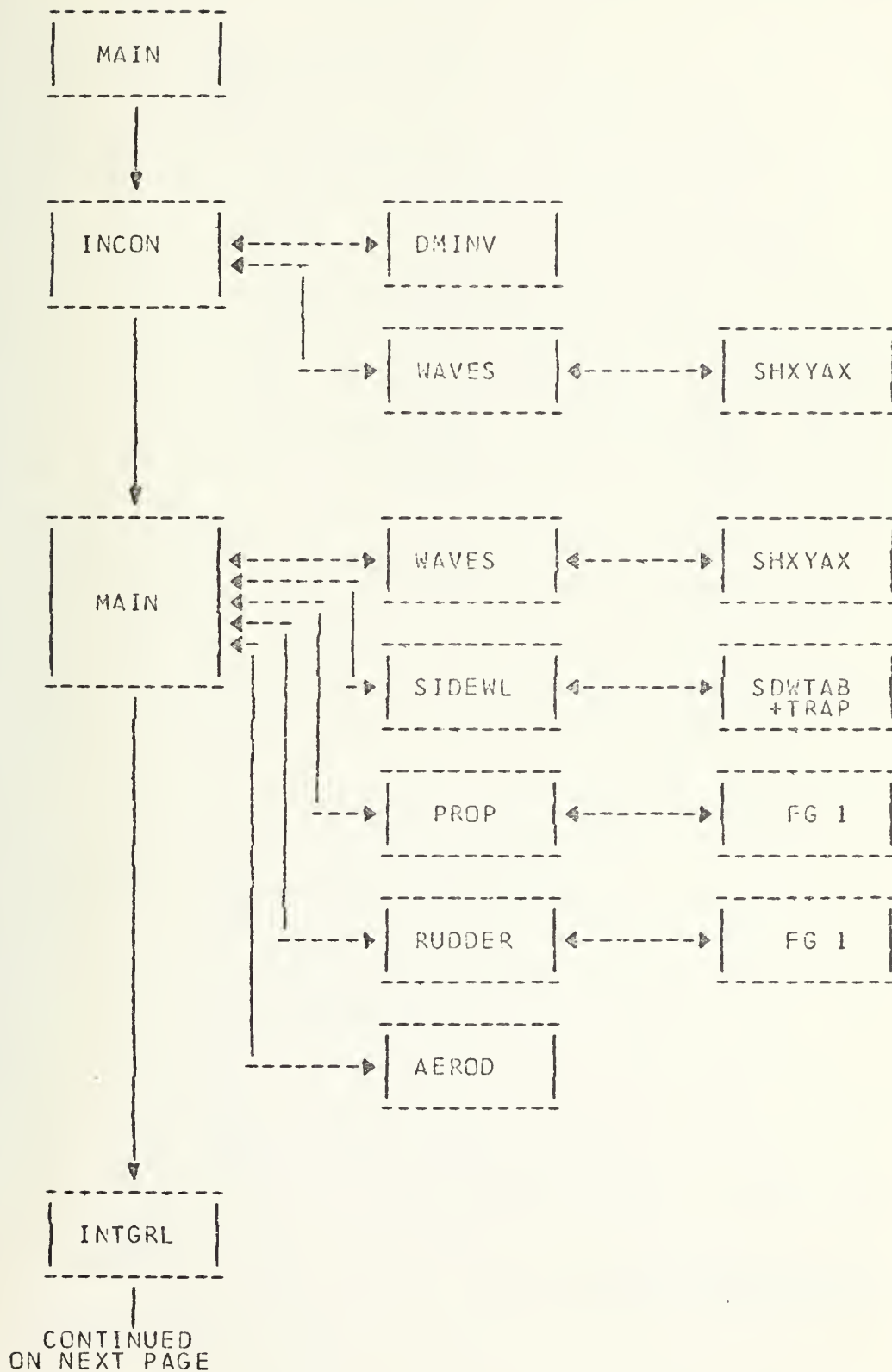
PROGRAM ORGANISATION

Within a given run the program proceeds as follows (see Figure 10):

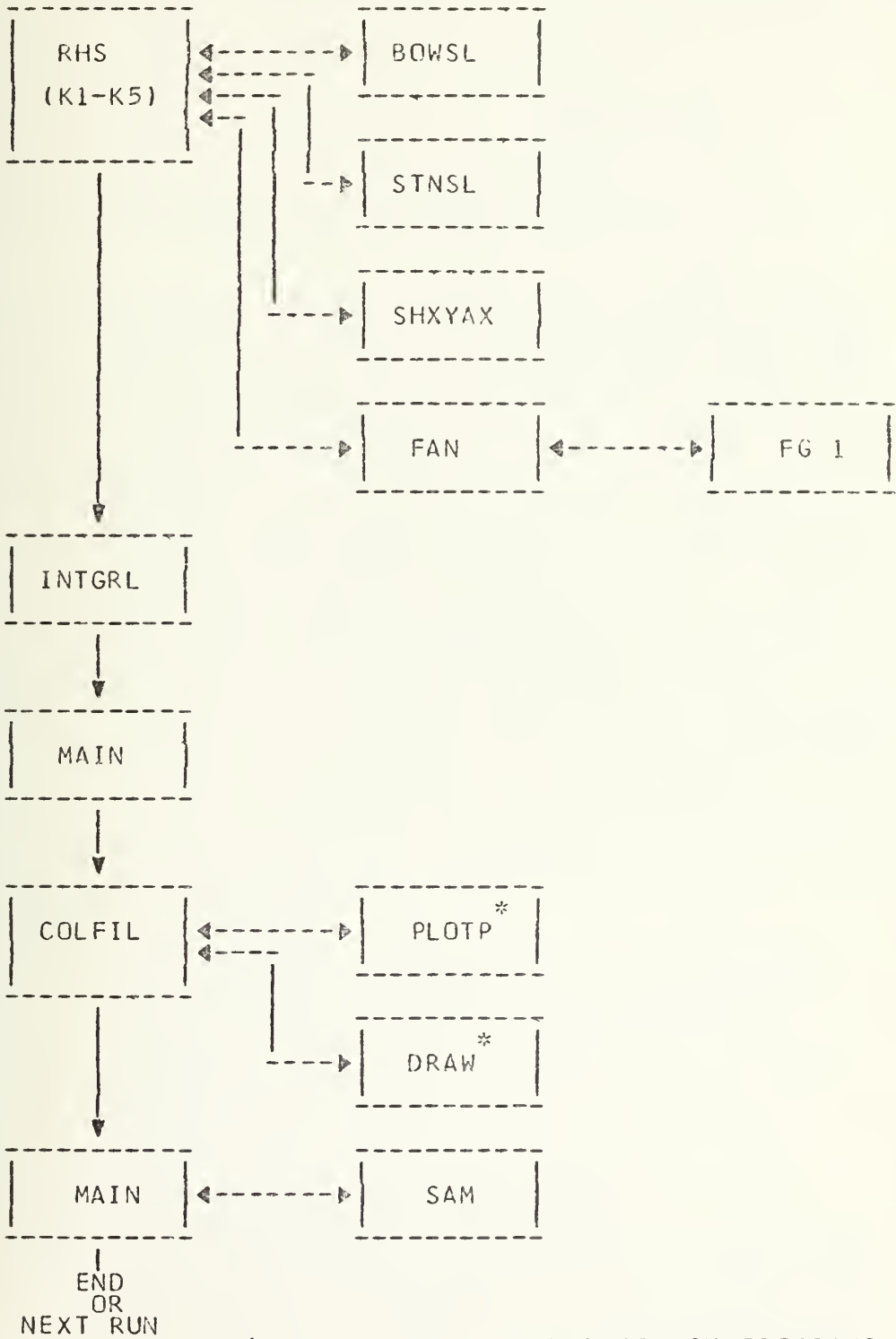
- First the main program calls the input and initialization subroutine INCON. The program then proceeds to calculate the motion time histories by calling the various modular subroutines and the integration routine for as many time steps as is necessary to complete the run. During the course of the calculation the various subroutines will output those variables selected by the print option switches at the appropriate input print interval. In addition, data may be written on scratch files to be used for summarizing the output and doing bending moments and shear calculations (at the present time the shears and moments subroutine has been removed).
- When the run is completed, the program, depending on the options chosen, may then print and/or plot the output summary. After these steps are completed the main program returns to INCON to read data for the next case.
- The above procedure is repeated until all cases are finished.

FIGURE 10

PROGRAM FLOW DIAGRAM



CONTINUED
FROM PREVIOUS PAGE



* = LIBRARY SUBPROGRAMS

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

As run on an IBM 360 computer under OS/360MVT version (Release 20.6), on W. R. Church Facility, NPS, the program requirements are as follows:

	<u>TOTAL CORE</u>
Program length	201,456 10
Core size required for execution	250,000 10

The total core required for a given step includes the program, system routines, data storage, etc. The time required to run a single case depends on the nature of the case and the length of time to be simulated. The ratio of required execution time to real time has been found to be as low as 1/3 for some calm water cases. Higher ratios occur where the transient curves are rather sharp as during the turn maneuvers in this study where 20 seconds run time needed about six minutes using FORTRAN G compiler. However, Mitchell [Ref. 10] found an average improvement of thirty-seven per cent CPU time by compilation in FORTRAN H.

The program currently uses the following FORTRAN Data Set Reference Numbers (Unit Numbers):

<u>Unit Number</u>	<u>Usage</u>
--------------------	--------------

1	Scratch file for COLFIL plotting package.
2	Scratch file for lateral plane output
3	Summary
5	Input
6	Output
10-15	Sidewall Integral Table data
IBMF	Intermediate file containing time histories required by bending moment calculations. The unit number IBMF is read in using the 01501 input card not contained in the present program version.

INPUT

The input logic is subdivided into twenty-two "blocks". Each block being for a particular subroutine or function e.g. stern seal, sidewall, etc. Switching to the proper input block is done by means of a control tag on the input cards. Once control has been transferred to a particular block additional input may be read by specific format statements if necessary, however, the card which contains the control tag may also be used to input up to seven variables for the selected block. The format of the input card used for switching is described later, a sample data deck for the last simulation run (R.D. number 8) is copied at the end of this appendix.

The control tag used to transfer control to the appropriate block is of the form OMN where M and N are integer constants, i.e., if the control tag is 015 the program will go to statement 1500.

The option tag is loaded into a variable called IOPT and allows different branches of logic within a given input block. If no branches are used within the input block the option tag may be zero.

The input variables are stored in an array called TEMP and may be set to a given parameter by using an arithmetic replacement statement in the appropriate block (see various blocks in attached listing for examples). Print switches control the printing by each subroutine of its forces and moments. This option is very useful in debugging the program. Normally it provides too much output and is too cumbersome.

OUTPUT

The output generally consists of the following parts:

- The data input deck is first copied headed by the title "LISTING OF INPUT DECK". Each block and option is printed as actually punched onto the cards. These data are written in the main program prior to any test and, therefore, appear in all runs.
- After the data are read by subroutine INCON a more explanatory summary is output entitled "SES MOTIONS AND LOADS PROGRAM" followed by the description written in block 18. This table contains most of the input data and first computation results like inertia matrix and xx- and yy-arrays of sidewalls and seals. In cases of input errors a corresponding message follows and execution stops. Likewise all other problems preventing a proper completion of the current run are indicated at this place.
- If plots are requested they are either printed in the following part or, for CALCOMP plots, their titles and completion are summarized using subroutine COLFIL.
- In the final portion the tabulated variables as desired are summarized in one or two divisions followed by the message:

COMPLETED ALL RUNS

On the following page the possible variables for these plots or summaries are listed. A change to other variables needs only moderate program modifications in subroutines RHS and COLFIL, eventually in some others, too.

Listing of Output Variables

The names mentioned below are used in subroutine COLFIL, but may have different names in other subroutine programs.

<u>Number</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
01	TIME	Independent variable time, seconds.
02	ETA	Wave height, feet.
03	Z	Z displacement, inches.
04	THETA	Pitch angle, degrees.
05	PB	Plenum pressure, psf.
06	BOWACC	Bow acceleration, ft/sq sec.
07	ACC	C.G. acceleration, ft/sq sec.
08	FANPWR	Fan power, horsepower.
09	PHI	Roll angle, degrees.
10	BETAS	Yaw angle, degrees.
11	ACCLAT	Lateral acceleration ft/sq sec.
12	U	Speed through the water, knots.
13	TRADIUS	Turn radius, feet.
14	VOLP	Plenum volume, cu ft.
15	X	X displacement, feet.
16	Y	Y displacement, feet.
17	QIN	Air flow rate in, cb ft/sec.
18	QOUT	Air flow rate out, cb ft/sec.
19	GFXXX	Net force in x direction, lb.
20	FXPWAV	Wave force in x direction, lb.
21	THSTS(1)	Starboard thrust, lb.
22	THSTP(1)	Port thrust, lb.
23	QDEG	Pitch rate, deg/sec.
24	PDEG	Roll rate, deg/sec.
25	RDEG	Yaw rate, deg/sec.
26	DELRS	Rudder angle, degrees.

LISTING OF MAIN PROGRAM AND SUBROUTINES

Main Program

Discussion - The main program contains the logic for interconnecting the various subroutines. In addition, it compares the running value of time with the finish time, calculates the next value of time for printing after each print time, etc. The main program also contains the logic for the fixed coordinate trajectory (x, y, ψ) by the trapazoidal rule.

Output - The output from the main program is controlled by the print option switch ITRAJ. If the value of this switch is 1, the program will print the current values of the time and the craft velocities and displacements (angular and translational).

BLOCK DATA

Discussion - The block data are part of the main program and contain all COMMON-statements used in various subroutine programs. All values therein are initialized with "0.0" before the first data are read into the program. They keep their current values between consecutive runs (controlled by card 013) as far as they are not recalculated due to a change of input values or within the subroutines themselves. Various constants, too, are transferred by COMMON-statements.

Subroutine INCON

Discussion - Subroutine INCON contains the logic for the reading of all input data, the initialization of variables

and for the initiation of new cases. The subroutine is programmed so that the input data is non-structured i.e. there is no set order of input cards from one read statement to another. However, a given read statement may have more than one input card. In runs with multiple cases, only those input parameters which are to be changed for the new case need be read in.

Usage - CALL INCON

Output - The output from INCON is discussed earlier.

Subroutine DMINV

Discussion - Subroutine DMINV is a matrix inversion package used for inverting the mass matrix. The method used is the standard Gauss-Jordan technique. The determinant of the matrix is also calculated. If the determinant is zero the matrix is singular and the program will stop.

Usage - CALL DMINV (A, N, D)

Description of Parameters

A = The input matrix, destroyed in computation and replaced by resultant inverse

N = The order of matrix (maximum = 6)

D = The resultant determinant of the matrix

Subroutine WAVES

Discussion - Subroutine WAVES calculates the wave forces and moments acting on the craft. It also generates the wave heights at the various stations around the seals and sidewalls, as well as the bubble volume lost due to wave elevation. The sea state for irregular seas is computed in

WAVES by adding together a series of regular waves with an appropriate distribution of amplitude and frequency.

Usage - CALL WAVES

Output - The output from WAVES is controlled by print option switch IWAVES. When this switch is set equal to 1, WAVES will print the wave elevation around the seals and sidewalls, the wave elevation at the center of gravity and the volume reduction of the bubble plenum due to waves as well as the total forces and moments acting on the craft due to waves.

Subroutine SIDEWL

Discussion - Subroutine SIDEWL calculates the forces and moments acting on the craft due to the sidewalls as well as the leakage flow rates associated with any gaps which open under the sidewalls due either to craft motion or waves.

Usage - CALL SIDEWL

Output - The output from SIDEWL is controlled by the print option switch ISIDWL. When this switch is equal to 1, the program will print the sidewall gaps, immersion depths and total forces and moments.

Subroutine PROP

Discussion - Subroutine PROP is used to calculate forces and moments on the craft due to the propulsion system. The subroutine has the capability of uneven thrusting and receives this information by using the function program FG1 to linearly interpolate a map input in block 16.

Usage - CALL PROP

Output - The output from PROP is controlled by print option switch IPROP. If this switch is 1, the program will print the calculated forces and moments.

Subroutine RUDDER

Discussion - subroutine RUDDER contains the logic for calculating rudder forces and moments as well as rudder motions. Rudder motions are calculated by employing the function program FG1 to linearly interpolate an optional map input.

Usage - CALL RUDDER

Output - The output from rudder is controlled by print option switch IRUD. If this switch is 1, the program will print out the total forces and moments due to the rudder .

Subroutine AEROD

Discussion -Subroutine AEROD calculates the aerodynamic forces and moments on the craft. The subroutine currently uses curve fits of the aerodynamic coefficients vs sideslip angle.

Usage - Call AEROD

Output - The output from AEROD is controlled by print option switch IAEROD. If this switch is 1, the program will print the total forces and moments.

Subroutine INTGRL

Discussion - Subroutine INTGRL is used to integrate a system of first order ordinary differential equations. It uses a variable time step technique based on the Runge-Kutta-Merson algorithm. A fixed time step Runge-Kutta algorithm is also available. The program will stop the calculation if the time step becomes smaller than 10^{-6} sec.

Usage - CALL INTGRL (TIME)

Description of Parameters

TIME = current value of the independent variable

Subroutine RHS

Discussion - Subroutine RHS is the subprogram containing the FORTRAN expressions for the right hand side of the system of first order differential equations. It contains the logic to calculate the bubble volume, area and pressure as a function of time as well as the logic which sums the individual forces, moments and leakages from the various craft components to get craft totals. RHS also contains the statements used for the writing of the scratch file for the tabular output.

Usage - CALL RHS (VALUE)

Description of Parameters

VALUE = The array containing the values of the right hand side of the differential equations as calculated in RHS, i.e., for a system of equations of this form $y(i) = f(y(i), t)$ the VALUE array is used to store

the values of $f(y(i),t)$.

Output - The output from RHS is controlled by print option switch IRHS. When this switch is 1, the subroutine will print all right hand side forces, moments, accelerations, pressure, air flow rates and fan power besides the complete VAL- and VALUE- arrays. This print switch is the most efficient one for debugging purposes but also computer time consuming.

Subroutine BOWSL

Discussion - Subroutine BOWSL calculates the forces and moments due to the bow seal and the leakage flow rate associated with any gaps which open up under various seal stations.

Usage - CALL BOWSL

Output - The output from BOWSL is controlled by print option switch IBOWSL. If this switch is 1, the program will print the gaps and wetted lengths at the various stations on the bowseal as well as the total forces and moments due to the bowseal.

Subroutine STNSL

Discussion - Subroutine STNSL calculates the forces and moments acting on the craft due to the stern seal as well as the leakage flow rates arising from any gaps which open under the seal.

Usage - CALL STNSL

Output - The output from STNSL is controlled by print option

switch ISTNSL. When this switch is equal to 1, the program will print the seal wetted length, and gaps as a function of station as well as the craft forces and moments due to the stern seal.

Subroutine FAN

Discussion - Subroutine FAN is used to calculate the inflow to the plenum, stern seal, and bowseal from the fans for a given pressure differential across the fans. the subroutine uses tabular data and allows for changes in fan speed as well as the number of fans.

Usage - CALL FAN

Output - The output from FAN is controlled by print option switch IRHS. If this switch is 1, the program will print the flow rates and pressure differentials across the bowseal, cushion and stern seal fans, as well as ideal fan power, actual fan power and fan efficiency.

Subroutine COLFIL

Discussion - Subroutine COLFIL is used to format the program output. It can provide up to 16 variables listed in two tabular summaries of 8 variables each. The subroutine has a plotting package that permits use of either the print plot or calcomp (continuous line) option. Multiple curves may be plotted and up to 10 graphs may be drawn on each run.

Usage -CALL COLFIL

Output - The output from COLFIL is discussed earlier.

Subroutine SAM

Discussion - Subroutine SAM is supposed to calculate the shear and bending moments, but is not used in this program version and replaced by a dummy subroutine.

Function FG1

Discussion - The purpose of FG1 is to perform the task of evaluating a tabular function $y = f(x)$. the procedure used is linear interpolation between data points. If the input value of the independent variable does not fall in the range of its input tabular values the appropriate table extreme is held. The function y must be single valued and the tabular values for the independent variable must be stored in ascending order i.e. $XTAB(J) < XTAB(J+1)$. The increment between tabular values need not be constant.

Usage - $Y = FG1 (X, N, XTAB, YTAB, IMEM)$

Description of Parameters

- Y = The output value of the tabular function
- X = The value of the independent variable to be used to evaluate the function $y = f(x)$
- N = The number of elements in the XTAB and YTAB arrays
- XTAB = The name of the array that contains the values of the independent variable in ascending order
- YTAB = The name of the array that contains the values of the dependent variable corresponding to the values of the independent variable stored in XTAB
- IMEM = Dummy variable used to store location of last entry into table, to be used as initial point of search at next entry

Function SHXYAX

Discussion - Function SHXYAX calculates the shift of the x-coordinate of a given location due to rotation about the y-axis in the local reference frame. It is used to attain corrected levers the moment calculations.

Usage - $XC = SHXYAX(X, Z, ANGYAX, PI)$

Description of Parameters

XC = Corrected x-coordinate
X = Original x-coordinate of given location
Z = Original z-coordinate of given location
ANGYAX = Angle of rotation about y-axis
PI = Constant pi

Functions T1 and T2

Discussion - Functions T1 and T2 are two small FUNCTION-subprograms used to calculate various trigonometric relations used by subroutine WAVES.

LISTING OF BLOCKS

The names mentioned in the following summary are used in subroutine INCON. Not all of them are transferred as read to other subprograms. An investigation of the corresponding COMMON-statement may give further hints, but care must be taken as those names may be not identical in all subroutines.

Block 1 Executive Input

Option tag 1 = Time steps

<u>Card</u>	<u>Column</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Entry</u>
1	1-5	I		00101
	6-15	F10	STIME	Start time (generally zero), sec.
	16-25	F10	FTIME	Finish time, sec.
	26-35	F10	DELO	Initial integration time step, sec.
	36-45	F10	DELPNT	Print interval, sec.
	46-55	F10	TPRINO	Print start time, sec.

Option tag 2 = Print switches

<u>Card</u>	<u>Column</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Entry</u>
1	1-5	I		00102
2	5	I	IACCEL	Print switch for lateral acceleration and integration time step.
	10	I	IVEL	Not used at present.
	15	I	ITRAJ	Print switch for main program.

<u>Card</u>	<u>Column</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Entry</u> (cont)
2	20	I	ISIDWL	Print switch for subroutine SIDEWL.
	25	I	IBOWSL	Print switch for subroutine BOWSL.
	30	I	ISTNSL	Print switch for subroutine STNSL.
	35	I	IWAVES	Print switch for subroutine WAVES.
	40	I	IRUD	Print switch for subroutine RUDDER.
	45	I	IPROP	Print switch for subroutine PROP.
	50	I	IAEROD	Print switch for subroutine AEROD.
	55	I	IRHS	Print switch for subroutine RHS and FAN.

Option tag 3 = Integrator tolerances

<u>Card</u>	<u>Column</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Entry</u>
1	1-5	I		00103
2	1-2	I2	NEQS	Number of integrators to be used (maximum of 15).
	3-4	I2	JQQ	Control tag for integration procedure. 00 = original Runge-Kutta procedure. 01 = fixed step size Runge-Kutta procedure. 02 = variable step size Runge-Kutta procedure. Only the minimum step size is output.

<u>Card</u>	<u>Column</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Entry</u> (cont)
3,4,..	1-80	8F10	TOL (J)	Integrator error tolerance, one per integrator.

Note:

The usual procedure for selecting integrator tolerances is to choose values on the order of 10^{-5} to 10^{-8} . For a new craft the following procedure is used:

Make a run with a given set of tolerances; halve the tolerances and rerun. If the results do not change drastically, try doubling the original tolerances and rerun. As changes are noted in the integrator outputs (i.e. craft velocities, etc.), hold the tolerances for those integrators fixed and vary the others until the largest tolerances possible are obtained. Once chosen for a given craft the tolerances rarely have to be changed.

Option tag 4 = Tabular summary of output

<u>Card</u>	<u>Column</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Entry</u>
1	1-5	I		00104
2	5	I	IVERT	Print switch for summary one 1 = print, 0 = no print.
	10	I	ILATRL	Print switch for summary two 1 = print, 0 = no print.
	15	I	NVD	Not used at present.
	20	I	NVI	Not used at present.
	25	I	NLD	Not used at present.
	30	I	NLI	Not used at present.

Option tag 5 = Program option switches

<u>Card</u>	<u>Column</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Entry</u>
1	1-5	I		00105

<u>Card</u>	<u>Column</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Entry (cont)</u>
1	6-15	F10	I3DOF	Switch for lateral plane motions. 1 = only lateral plane motions 0 = six degrees of freedom.
	16-25	F10	ISRGE	Switch for constant speed. 1 = surge equation not used. 0 = surge velocity allowed to vary.
	26-35	F10	ITRIM	Switch for trim. 1 = thrust varied to give proper speed. If this option is selected, then there must be input in Block 16 an estimate of thrust and a 0.0 for the number of data points. 0 = thrust as input.
	36-45	F10	IDIA	Switch for membrane study concerning plenum air bubble.

Option tag 6 = Program modification settings

<u>Card</u>	<u>Column</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Entry</u>
1	1-5	I		00106
	6-15	F10	PROM01	Program modification setting 1 (temporarily used as deadrise factor).
	16-25	F10	PROM02	Program modification setting 2 (temporarily used as roll damping factor).
	26-35	F10	PROM03	Program modification setting 3 (temporarily used as print switch for vertical forces and roll moments in subroutine SIDEWL).

<u>Card</u>	<u>Column</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Entry (cont)</u>
1	36-45	F10	PROMC4	Program modification setting 4
	46-55	F10	PROMO5	Program modification setting 5
	56-65	F10	PROMO6	Program modification setting 6
	66-75	F10	PROMO7	Program modification setting 7

Block 2 Mass and Inertial Input

Option tag 1 =1 Summary mass properties card

Note: In this option shears and moments will not be calculated correctly.

<u>Card</u>	<u>Column</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Entry</u>
1	1-5	I		00201
	6-15	F10	WEIGHT	Total craft weight, pounds.
	16-25	F10	XS	Longitudinal center of gravity, feet forward of transom.
	26-35	F10	ZS	Vertical center of gravity, feet above baseline (keel).
	36-45	F10	AIXX	Mass moment of inertia about x axis, slug-sq ft.
	46-55	F10	AIYY	Mass moment of inertia about y axis, slug-sq ft.
	56-65	F10	AIZZ	Mass moment of inertia about z axis, slug-sq ft.
	66-75	F10	AIXZ	Mass moment of inertia about xz axis, slug-sq ft.

Option tag 2 = Discrete mass distribution cards

<u>Card</u>	<u>Column</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Entry</u>
1	1-5	I		00202
2,3,.	1-10	F10	AMI (I)	Discrete weight, pounds.

<u>Card</u>	<u>Column</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Entry</u> (cont)
2,3,.	11-20	F10	XI(I)	Longitudinal center of gravity, feet forward of transom.
	21-30	F10	YI(I)	Transverse center of gravity, feet to starboard.
	31-40	F10	ZI(I)	Vertical center of gravity, feet above baseline (keel).
Last card	1-10	F10		Discrete weights termination tag. (must be less than 0.0)

Note:

The maximum number of discrete weights is 201. They are assumed in symmetric distribution about the longitudinal center plane, so that only weights on starboard side should be specified, with a transverse location greater than zero.

Block 3 Craft Geometric Input

No options

<u>Card</u>	<u>Column</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Entry</u>
1	1-5	I		00301
	6-15	F10	NSTA(1)	Number of stations on port sidewall.
	16-25	F10	NSTA(2)	Number of stations on starboard sidewall.
	26-35	F10	NSTA(3)	Number of stations on bow seal.
	36-45	F10	NSTA(4)	Number of stations on stern seal.
	46-55	F10	XLTOT	Total craft length.

Note:

The maximum number of stations is 11 for each element. The program will automatically subdivide the element into N-1 sections (N is the number of stations) and calculate the x and y coordinates of each station.

Block 4 Sidewall Input

Option tag 1 = Sidewall input

<u>Card</u>	<u>Column</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Entry</u>
1	1-5	I		00401
	6-15	F10	YSW	y distance from centerline to sidewall, feet.
	16-25	F10	XLSW	Average wetted length of sidewall, feet.
	26-35	F10	CFSW	Leakage orifice coefficient of sidewall.
	36-45	F10	CDSW	Cross-flow drag coefficient of sidewall.
	46-55	F10	AVBMSW	Average beam of sidewall, feet.

Note:

Under this option tag the program will also read the sidewall integral table file stored on a special unit for fast access.

Block 5 Stern Seal Input

No options

<u>Card</u>	<u>Column</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Entry</u>
1	1-5	I		00501

<u>Card</u>	<u>Column</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Entry</u> (cont)
1	6-15	F10	XSSI	x coordinate of seal hinge, feet forward of transom.
	16-25	F10	ZSSI	z coordinate of seal hinge, feet above keel.
	26-35	F10	ALEAK	Base leakage area, sq ft. (3.79 sq ft is nominal.)
	36-45	F10	CFSS	Seal leakage orifice coefficient.
	46-55	F10	ELMAXS	Length of rear support cable, feet. (1.875 feet is full down.)
	56-65	F10	DPBS	Pressure differential between stern seal and plenum chamber, psf.
	66-75	F10	XLF	Length of leading edge of the seal, feet.

Block 6 Bowseal Input

Option tag 1 = First data card

<u>Card</u>	<u>Column</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Entry</u>
1	1-5	I		00601
	6-15	F10	XBSI	x coordinate of seal hinge, feet foreard of transom.
	16-25	F10	CFBS	Seal leakage orifice coefficient.
	26-35	F10	DPBS	Pressure differential between bow seal and plenum chamber, psf.
	36-45	F10	ZBSI	z coordinate of seal hinge, feet above keel.

<u>Card</u>	<u>Column</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Entry (cont)</u>
1	46-55	F10	ELMAXB	Length of rear support cable, feet. (1.875 feet is full down.)
	56-65	F10	XBF	Length of seal leading edge, feet.
	66-75	F10	BLEAK	Base leakage area, sq ft.

Option tag 2 = Second data card

<u>Card</u>	<u>Column</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Entry</u>
1	1-5	I		00602
	6-15	F10	CENCAB	Length of middle support cable, feet. (1.875 feet is full down.)

Block 7 Plenum Input

Option tag 1 = Plenum geometry

<u>Card</u>	<u>Column</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Entry</u>
1	1-5	I		00701
	6-15	F10	XLBW	Plenum length at water surface, feet.
	16-25	F10	XBBW	Plenum width at water surface, feet.
	26-35	F10	XPWV	x coordinate of pressure wave pivot point, feet forward of transom.
	36-45	F10	WIDTH	Plenum width at deck, feet.
	46-55	F10	XL	Plenum length at deck, feet.
	56-65	F10	XCPO	x coordinate of center of pressure, feet forward of transom.

<u>Card</u>	<u>Column</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Entry (cont)</u>
1	66-75	F10	BUBHGT	Plenum average height, feet.

Option tag 2 = Critical Froude number

<u>Card</u>	<u>Column</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Entry</u>
1	1-5	I		00702
	6-15	F10	FNCRIT	Froude number corresponding to hump speed.

Block 8 Propulsion Input

No options

<u>Card</u>	<u>Column</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Entry</u>
1	1-5	I		00801
	6-15	F10	XPO	x coordinate of propeller center, feet forward of transom.
	16-25	F10	YPO	y distance from centerline to propeller center, feet.
	26-35	F10	ZPO	z coordinate of propeller, feet above keel.

Block 9 Rudder Input

No options

<u>Card</u>	<u>Column</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Entry</u>
1	1-5	I		00901
	6-15	F10	XRO	x coordinate of centroid of rudder, feet forward of transom.

<u>Card</u>	<u>Column</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Entry (cont)</u>
1	16-25	F10	YR	y distance from centerline to rudder centroid, feet.
	26-35	F10	ZRO	z coordinate of centroid of rudder, feet above keel.
	36-45	F10	RSPAN	Rudder span, feet.
	46-55	F10	RASPR	Rudder aspect ratio.
	56-65	F10	RAREA	Rudder area, sq ft.
	66-75	F10	RTC	Average thickness ratio of rudder section.

Block 10 Aerodynamic Input

No options

<u>Card</u>	<u>Column</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Entry</u>
1	1-5	I		01001
	6-15	F10	XLAERO	Reference length, feet.
	16-25	F10	BEAM	Reference width, feet.

Note:

The reference length and width are those used to nondimensionalize the wind tunnel data used in the program.

Block 11 Sea State Input

Option tag 1 = Amplitude versus frequency

<u>Card</u>	<u>Column</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Entry</u>
1	1-5	I		01101
	6-15	F10	NWAVE	Number of wave components, maximum of 10.
	16-25	F10	BETAD	Initial wave heading, degrees. (180 degrees = ahead waves)

<u>Card</u>	<u>Column</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Entry</u> (cont)
2,3,.	1-10	F10	OMEGA(I)	Wave frequency, rad/sec.
	11-20	F10	AW(I)	Wave amplitude, feet.

Option tag 2 = Amplitude versus wave length

<u>Card</u>	<u>Column</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Entry</u>
1	1-5	I		01102
	6-15	F10	NWAVE	Number of wave components, maximum of 10.
	16-25	F10	BETAD	Initial wave heading, degrees. (180 degrees = ahead waves)
2,3,.	1-10	F10	WAVLEN(I)	Wave length, feet.
	11-20	F10	AW(I)	Wave amplitude, feet.

Note:

In this options irregular seas are constructed by addition of regular wave components. For a regular sea case only one component is input. If the number of components is zero (calm water), only the first card may appear.

Option tag 3 = Wave components by calculation for given period limits

<u>Card</u>	<u>Column</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Entry</u>
1	1-5	I		01103
	6-15	F10	NWAVE	Number of wave components, maximum of 10.
	16-25	F10	BETAD	Initial wave heading, degrees. (180 degrees = ahead waves)
	26-35	F10	SHTWV	Average height of 1/3 highest waves, feet.
	36-45	F10	PERL	Shortest significant period of waves, seconds.

<u>Card</u>	<u>Column</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Entry (cont)</u>
1	46-55	F10	PERH	Longest significant period of waves, seconds.

Option tag 4 = Wave components by calculation for given frequency limits

<u>Card</u>	<u>Column</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Entry</u>
1	1-5	I		01104
	6-15	F10	NWAVE	Number of wave components, maximum of 10.
	16-25	F10	BETAD	Initial wave heading, degrees. (180 degrees = ahead waves)
	26-35	F10	SHTWV	Average height of 1/3 highest waves, feet.
	36-45	F10	WVN	Lowest significant frequency of waves, Hertz.
	46-55	F10	WVX	Highest significant frequency of waves, Hertz.

Note:

In options 3 and 4 the wave components are calculated in order to ease the input requirements for irregular sea cases.

Block 12 Initial Conditions

No options

<u>Card</u>	<u>Column</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Entry</u>
1	1-5	I		01201
	6-15	F10	UO	Initial speed, knots.
	16-25	F10	THETO	Initial pitch angle (positive - nose up, in degrees).

<u>Card</u>	<u>Column</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Entry (cont)</u>
1	26-35	F10	DSO	Initial draft at center of gravity, inches.
	36-45	F10	DELPI	Initial bubble gage pressure, psf.

Block 13 End of Case

No options

<u>Card</u>	<u>Column</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Entry</u>
1	1-5	I		013

Note:

This card signals the end of data for a given case. Two consecutive 013 cards with no data between will stop the job unduly.

Block 14 End of Run

No options

<u>Card</u>	<u>Column</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Entry</u>
1	1-5	I		014

Note:

This card signals the end of the run. this will be indicated by the message: COMPLETED ALL RUNS.

Block 16 Thrust and Rudder Input

Option tag 1 = Starboard thrust input

<u>Card</u>	<u>Column</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Entry</u>
1	1-5	I		01601

<u>Card</u>	<u>Column</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Entry (cont)</u>
1	6-15	F10	THST1	Value of the thrust for the starboard screw. This is an estimate or kept fixed depending on option switch in Block 00105.
	16-25	F10	NPS	Number of data points in the thrust map. Left blank if no thrust map is used.
	26-35	F10	STHS	Side thrust coefficient.
2,3,..	1-80	8F10	TIS(J)	Data points for independent variable time in ascending order.
	1-80	8F10	THSTS(J)	Corresponding data points for the dependent variable.

Note: NPS must not be larger than 25.

Option tag 2 = Port thrust input

<u>Card</u>	<u>Column</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Entry</u>
1	1-5	I		01602
	6-15	F10	THST2	As above for port screw.
	16-25	F10	NPP	As above for port screw.
	26-35	F10	STHP	As above for port screw.
2,3,..	1-80	8F10	TIP(J)	As above for port screw.
	1-80	8F10	THSTP(J)	As above for port screw.

Note: NPP must not be larger than 25.

Option tag 3 = Rudder motion input

<u>Card</u>	<u>Column</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Entry</u>
1	1-5	I		01603

<u>Card</u>	<u>Column</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Entry (cont)</u>
1	6-15	F10	DELR	Value of rudder if constant rudder is desired (in degrees).
	16-25	F10	NPR	Number of data points of the rudder map. Left blank if constant rudder is desired.
2,3,..	1-80	8F10	TIR(J)	Values of independent variable time in ascending order.
	1-80	8F10	DELRUD(J)	Corresponding values of rudder angle (in degrees).
				<u>Note:</u> Positive rudder angle is right rudder.

Note: NPR must not be larger than 25.

Block 17 Bow and Stern Seal Pressure Differences Input

Option tag 1 = Bow seal

<u>Card</u>	<u>Column</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Entry</u>
1	1-5	I		01701
	6-15	F10	NB	Number of data points for the bow seal.
2,3,..	1-30	8F10	TNEB(I)	Time points in ascending order.
6,7,..	1-80	8F10	DELB(I)	Corresponding differences in bow seal pressures.

Option tag 2 = Stern seal

<u>Card</u>	<u>Column</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Entry</u>
1	1-5	I		01702

<u>Card</u>	<u>Column</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Entry (cont)</u>
1	6-15	F10	NS	Number of data points for the stern seal.
2,3,..	1-80	8F10	TMES(I)	As for option 1, for stern seal.
6,7,..	1-80	8F10	DETS(I)	As for option 1, for the stern seal.

Note:

If constant pressures are desired, those values shall be input in block 5 and/or block 6. This block can be used for one seal alone, too.

Block 18 Title Card

No options

<u>Card</u>	<u>Column</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Entry</u>
1	1-5	I		01801
2	1-80	20A4	TITLC	Alphanumeric data to be printed as title in input summary.

Block 19 Fan Maps

Option tag 1 = Bow seal fans

<u>Card</u>	<u>Column</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Entry</u>
1	1-5	I		01901
	6-15	F10	ENBFAN	Number of bow seal fans.
	16-25	F10	BRPM	Speed of bow seal fans, rpm.
	26-35	F10	NPTSB	Number of data points. (maximum of 25)

<u>Card</u>	<u>Column</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Entry</u> (cont)
1	36-45	F10	READIN	If this is a 1.0 then the following data points are read. If left blank no further read takes place.
2,3,..	1-80	8F10	PBFAN(J)	Tabular values of fan pressure differential, psf.
6,7,..	1-80	8F10	QBFAN(J)	Corresponding volumetric flow rate, cb ft/sec.

Option tag 2 = Cushion fans

<u>Card</u>	<u>Column</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Entry</u>
1	1-5	I		01902
	6-15	F10	ENMFAN	Number of cushion fans.
	16-25	F10	EMRPM	Speed of cushion fans, rpm.
	26-35	F10	NPTSM	Number of data points. (maximum of 25)
	36-45	F10	READIN	If this is a 1.0 then the following data points are read. If left blank no further read takes place.
2,3,..	1-80	8F10	PMFAN(J)	Tabular values of fan pressure differential, psf.
6,7,..	1-80	8F10	QMFAN(J)	Corresponding volumetric flow rate, cb ft/sec.

Option tag 3 = Stern seal fans

<u>Card</u>	<u>Column</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Entry</u>
1	1-5	I		01903
	6-15	F10	ENSFAN	Number of stern seal fans.
	16-25	F10	SRPM	Speed of stern seal fans, rpm.

<u>Card</u>	<u>Column</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Entry (cont)</u>
1	26-35	F10	NPTSS	Number of data points. (maximum of 25)
	36-45	F10	READIN	If this is a 1.0 then the following data points are read. If left blank no further read takes place.
2,3,..	1-80	8F10	PSFAN(J)	Tabular values of fan pressure differential, psf.
6,7,..	1-80	8F10	QSFAN(J)	Corresponding volumetric flow rate, cb ft/sec.

Note:

The tabular pressure data for all the fans must be stored in order of increasing pressure. The data is for a single fan.

Block 20 Required Curves on Graph

No options

<u>Card</u>	<u>Column</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Entry</u>
1	1-3			020
2	1-10	10I1	NCURV	<p>The number of this curve on the corresponding graph, i.e. column 1 pertains to graph 1, column 2 to graph 2, e.t.c.</p> <p>0 = only one curve per graph.</p> <p>1 = first of more than one curves per graph.</p> <p>2 = intermediate of three curves per graph.</p> <p>3 = last of more than one curves per graph.</p>

Note: Maximum number of curves per graph = 3.
Maximum number of graphs = 10.

Block 21 Tabular Summaries

No options

<u>Card</u>	<u>Column</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Entry</u>
1	1-3	I3		021
2	1-16	8I2	ISUM1	Numbers corresponding to the variable names to be printed out in summary one.
3	1-16	8I2	ISUM2	Number corresponding to the variable names to be printed out in summary two. Summary two is printed out in successive runs without the cards being repeated.

Block 22 Required Graphs

No options

<u>Card</u>	<u>Column</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Entry</u>
1	1-3	I3		022
2	1-2	I2	NGRAF	Number of graphs desired, right justified, up to and including 10.
	3-4	I2	NDRW	00 = print plot 01 = CALCOMP plot
3	1-52	26I2	NXYS	Numbers corresponding to the variable names desired for the X and Y axes of the graphs in alternating manner.

<u>Card</u>	<u>Column</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Entry (cont)</u>
4	1-48	6A8	TICRD	Alpha-numerical title on the first line of the CALCOMP plot. Blank if print plot is desired.

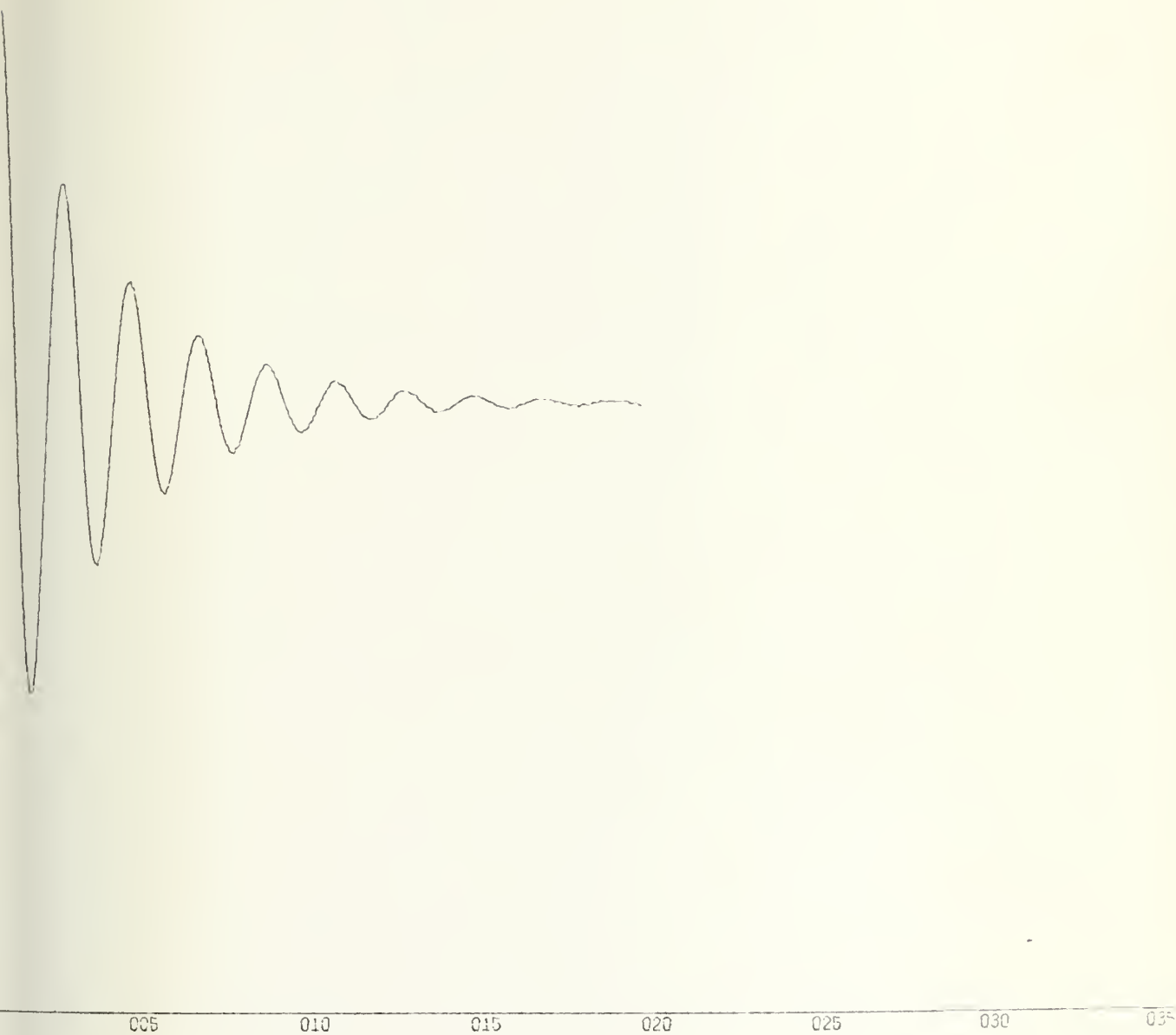
Final Note

In order to maintain the pitch angle curve of figure 9 the present computer model has a speed dependent shift routine of XCPO of the following form:

$$XCPU = XCP + A * (U * 0.5921 - 30.0) ** 2 + B$$

After program modifications the coefficients A and B may be re-calculated by setting XCPU equal to XCP and using different input values for XCPO at 10 knots and 30 knots until the desired pitch angles are obtained. Figure 8 gives some initial estimates. From the two data points the values for A and B can be determined replacing XCPO by its original value again.

PLOT 1



SCALE=5.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

PROGRAM 2, 1. STRAIGHT RUN AT 20 KNOTS
PLOT IS PITCH ANGLE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 2



005

010

015

020

025

030

035

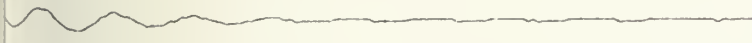
SCALE=5.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

104

SCALE=1.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

PROGRAM 2, 1. STRAIGHT RUN AT 20 KNOTS
PLOT IS Z DISPLACEMENT VERSUS TIME

PLOT 3



0 005 010 015 020 025 030 035

-SCALE=5.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

-SCALE=5.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

PROGRAM 2, 1. STRAIGHT RUN AT 20 KNOTS
PLOT IS PLENUM PRESSURE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 4



005

010

015

020

025

030

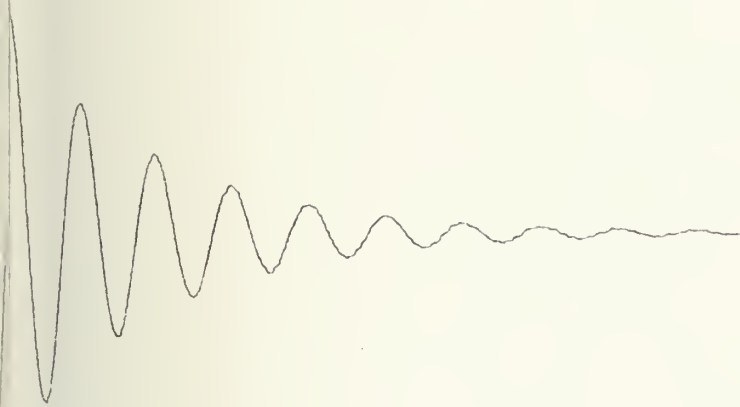
035

SCALE=-5.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

SCALE=-5.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

PROGRAM 2, 1. STRAIGHT RUN AT 20 KNOTS
PLOT IS THRUST STARBOARD VERSUS TIME

PLOT 5



005

010

015

020

025

030

035

SCALE=5.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

SCALE=2.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

PROGRAM 2, 2. STRAIGHT RUN AT 20 KNOTS
PLOT IS PITCH ANGLE VERSUS TIME

005

010

015

020

025

030

035

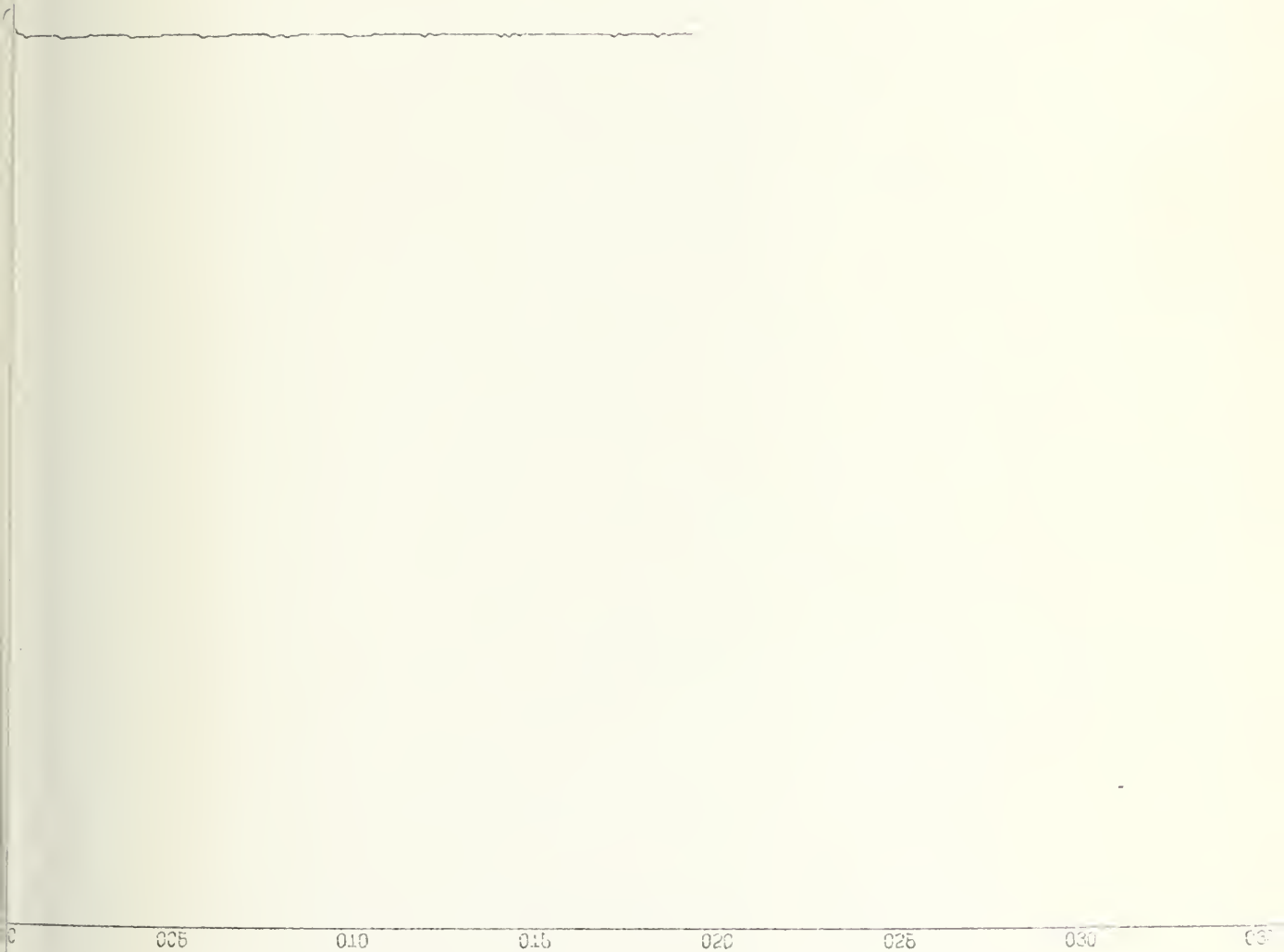
SCALE=5.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

108

SCALE=1.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

PROGRAM 2, 2. STRAIGHT RUN AT 20 KNOTS
PLOT IS Z DISPLACEMENT VERSUS TIME

PLOT 7

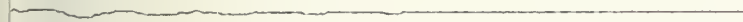


-SCALE=5.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

-SCALE=5.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

PROGRAM 2, 2. STRAIGHT RUN AT 20 KNOTS
PLOT IS PLENUM PRESSURE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 8



005

010

015

020

025

030

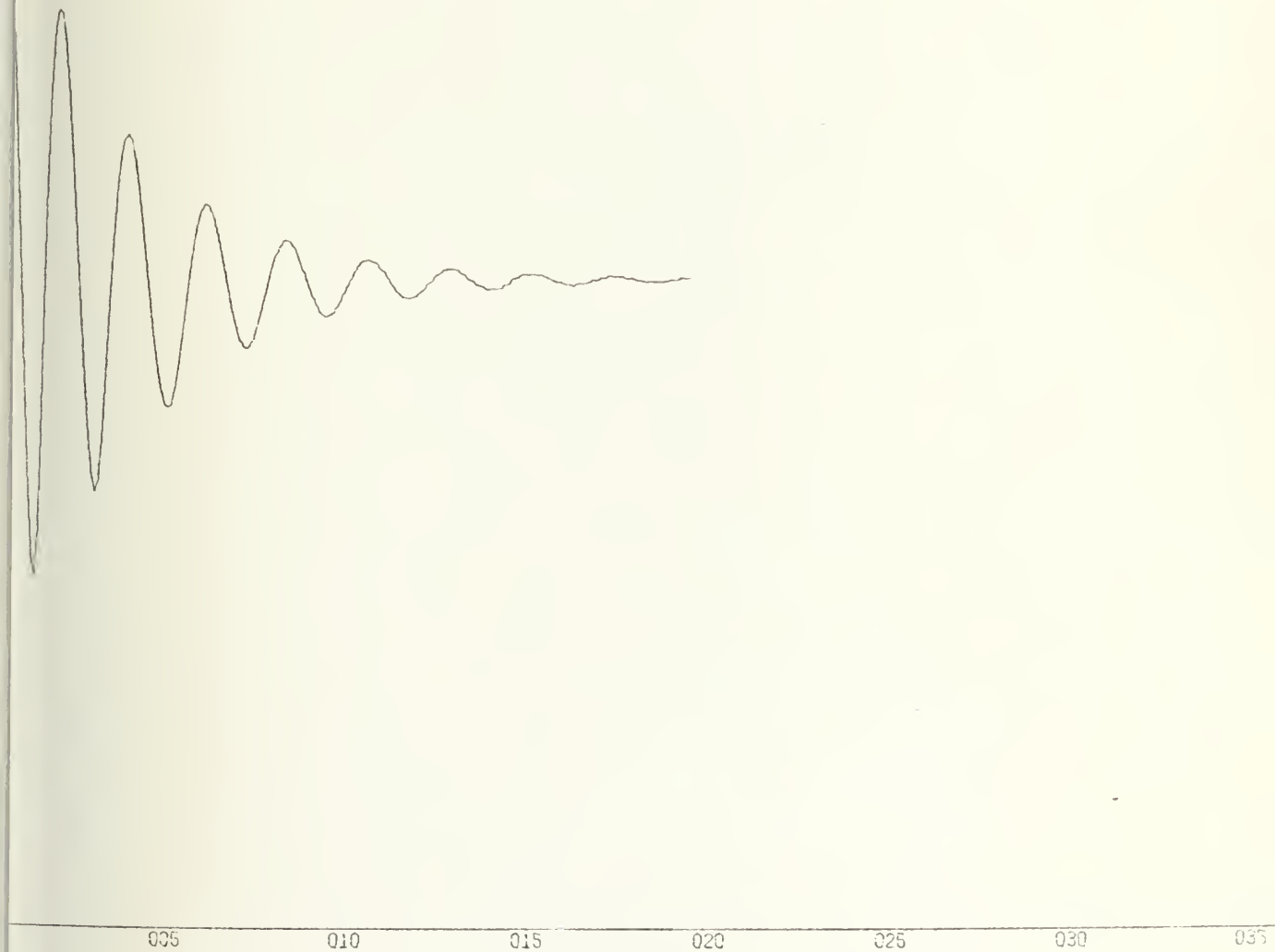
035

-SCALE=5.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

-SCALE=5.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

PROGRAM 2, 2. STRAIGHT RUN AT 20 KNOTS
PLOT IS THRUST STARBOARD VERSUS TIME

PLOT 9



-SCALE=5.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

-SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

ROGRAM 3. 1. STRAIGHT RUN AT 20 KNOTS
LOT IS PITCH ANGLE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 10



0.05

0.10

0.15

0.20

0.25

0.30

0.35

SCALE=5.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

112

SCALE=1.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

PROGRAM 3, 1. STRAIGHT RUN AT 20 KNOTS
PLOT IS Z DISPLACEMENT VERSUS TIME

PLOT 11



005

010

015

020

025

030

035

-SCALE=5.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

-SCALE=5.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

PROGRAM 3, 1: STRAIGHT RUN AT 20 KNOTS
PLOT IS PLENUM PRESSURE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 12



005

010

015

020

025

030

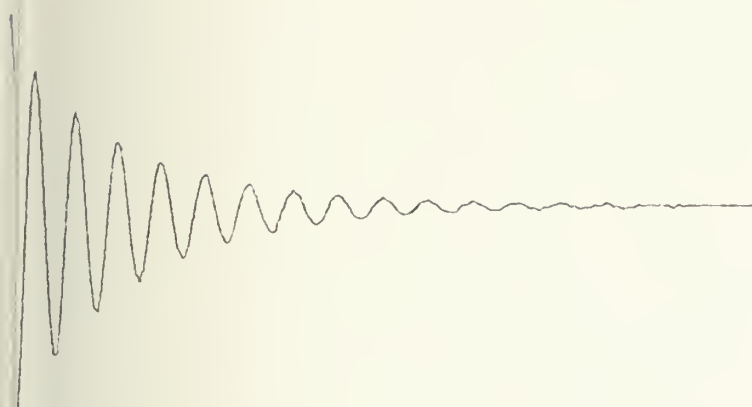
035

SCALE=5.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

SCALE=5.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

PROGRAM 3, 1. STRAIGHT RUN AT 20 KNOTS
PLOT IS THRUST STARBOARD VERSUS TIME

PLOT 13



005

010

015

020

025

030

035

-SCALE=5.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

-SCALE=1.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

PROGRAM 3, 2. STRAIGHT RUN AT 20 KNOTS
PLOT IS PITCH ANGLE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 14

005

010

015

020

025

030

035

SCALE=5.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

SCALE=1.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

PROGRAM 3, 2. STRAIGHT RUN AT 20 KNOTS
PLOT IS Z DISPLACEMENT VERSUS TIME

PLOT 15

005

010

015

020

025

030

035

SCALE=5.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

SCALE=5.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

PROGRAM 3, 2. STRAIGHT RUN AT 20 KNOTS

PLOT IS PLENUM PRESSURE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 16

005

010

015

020

025

030

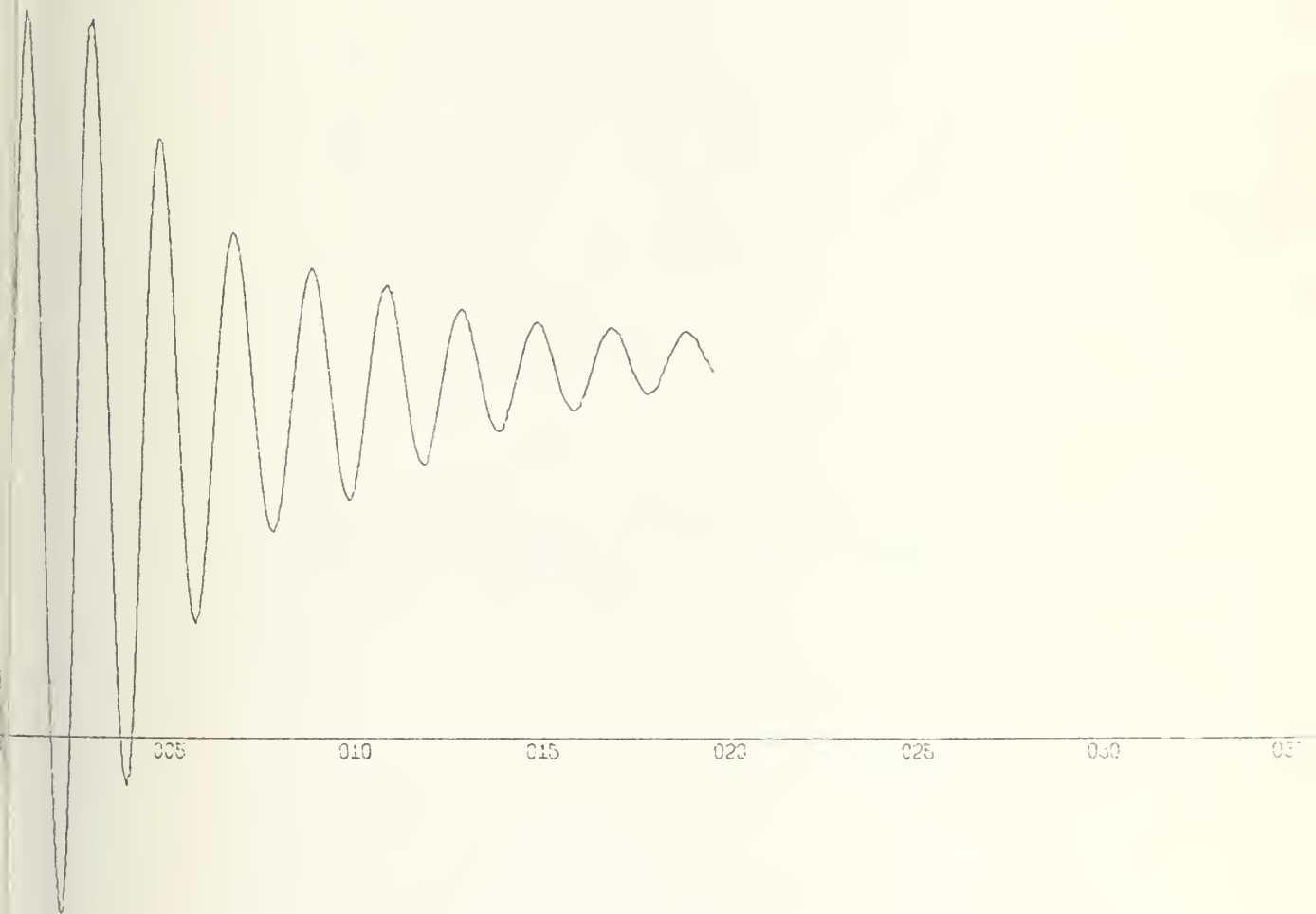
035

SCALE=5.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

SCALE=5.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

PROGRAM 3, 2. STRAIGHT RUN AT 20 KNOTS
PLOT IS THRUST STARBOARD VERSUS TIME

PLOT 17

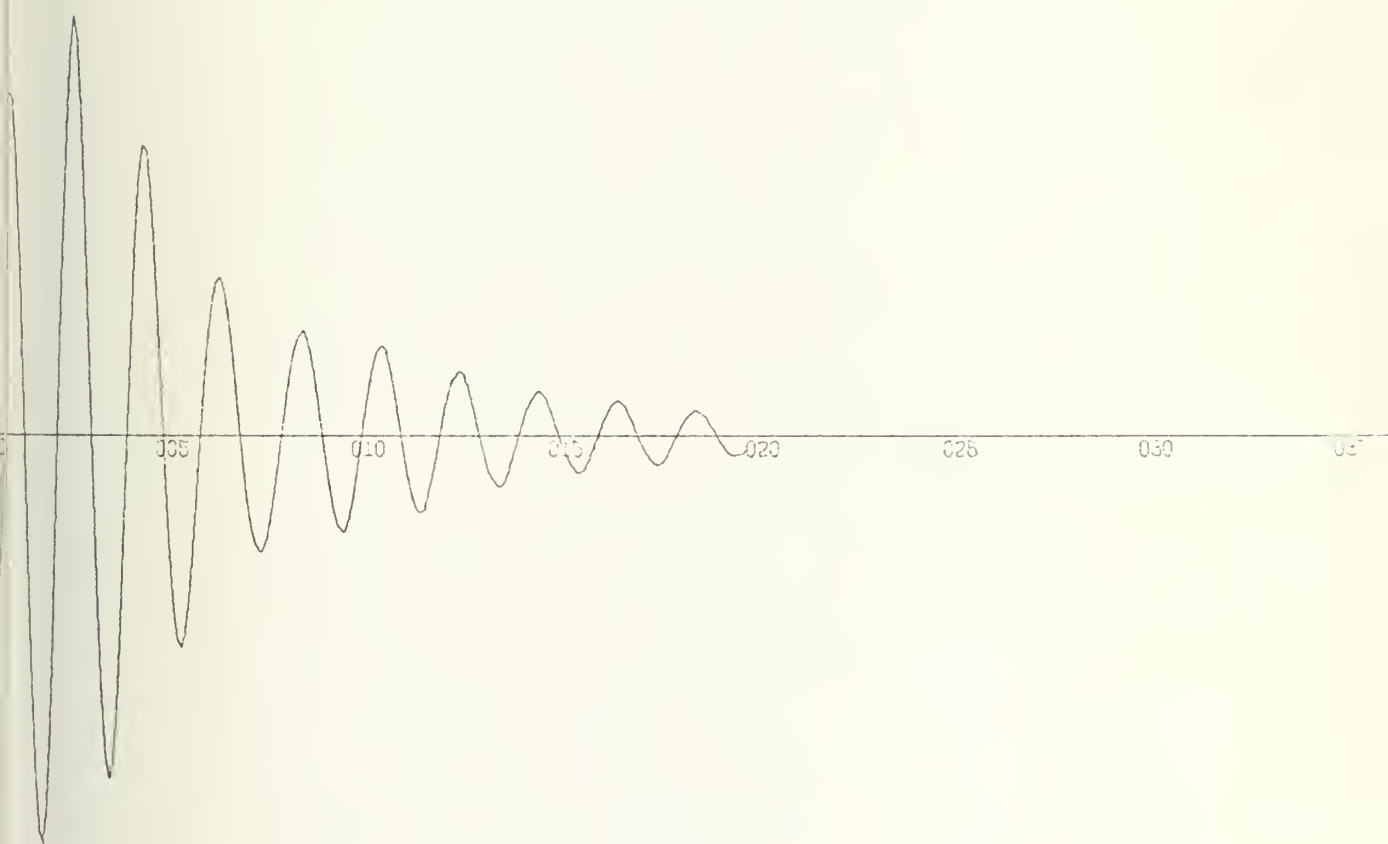


-SCALE=5.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

-SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

PROGRAM 2. TURN AT 20 KNOTS WITHOUT R.D.
PLOT IS PITCH ANGLE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 18

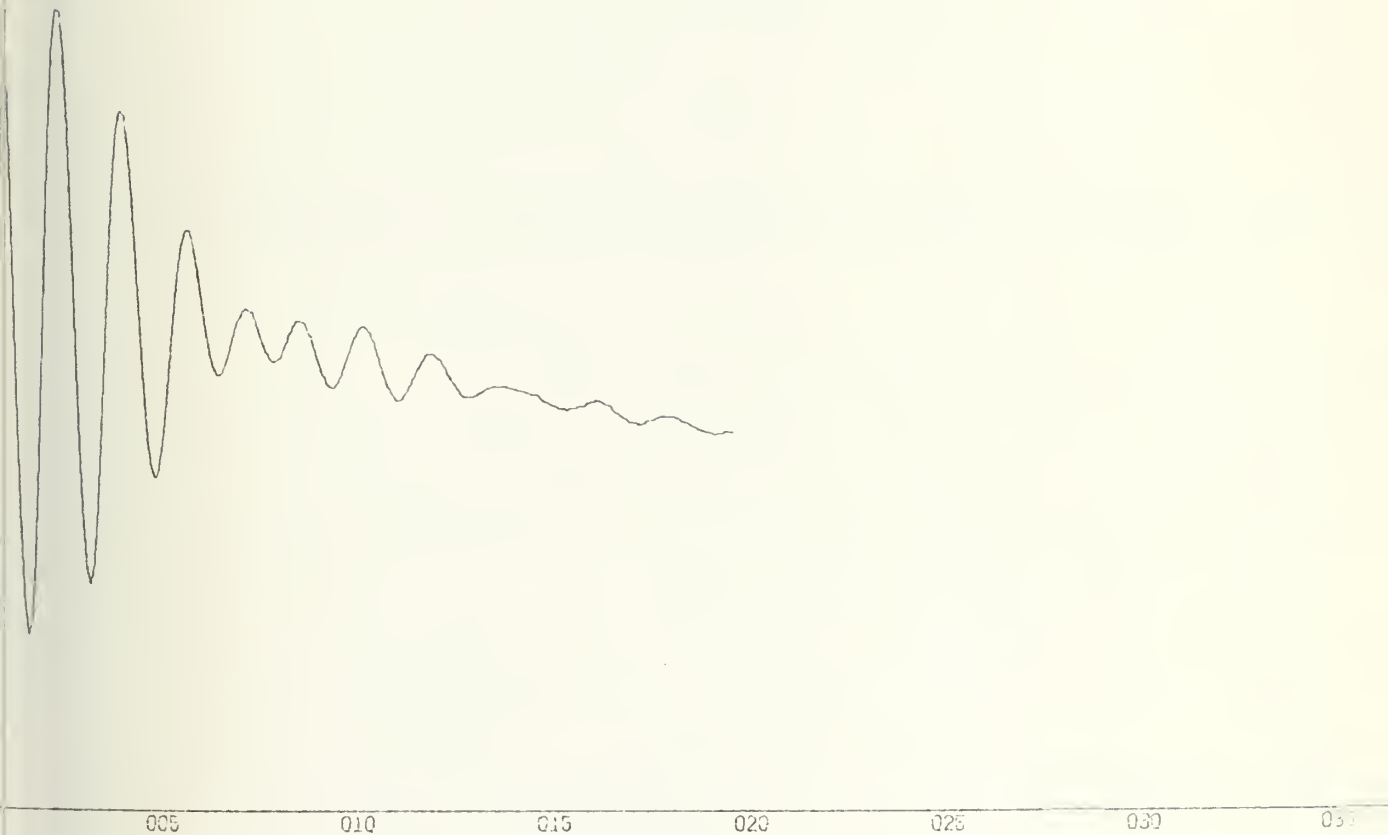


SCALE=5.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

SCALE=2.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

PROGRAM 2, TURN AT 20 KNOTS WITHOUT R.D.
PLOT IS PITCH RATE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 19

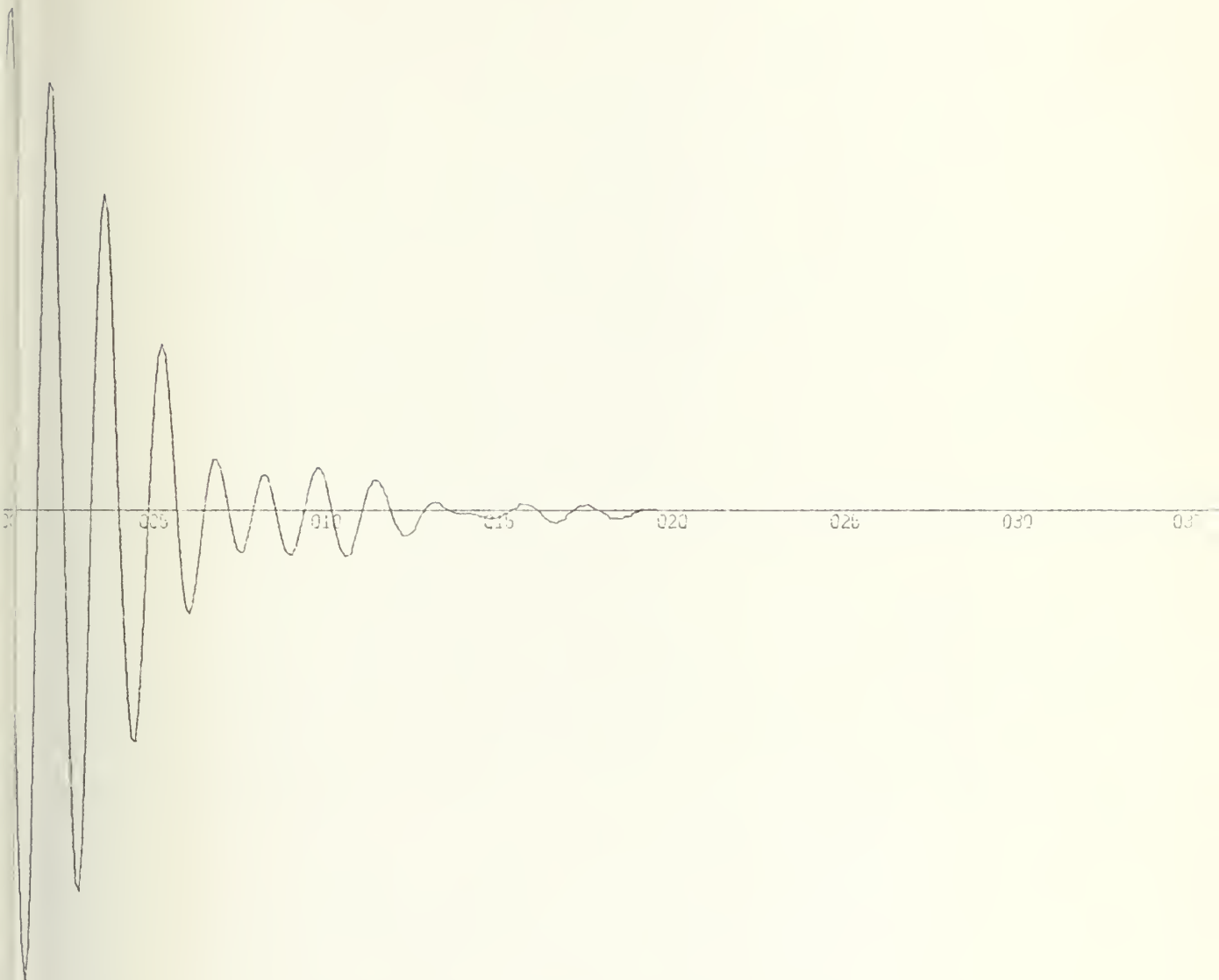


SCALE=5.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

SCALE=2.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

PROGRAM 2, TURN AT 20 KNOTS WITHOUT R.D.
PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 20



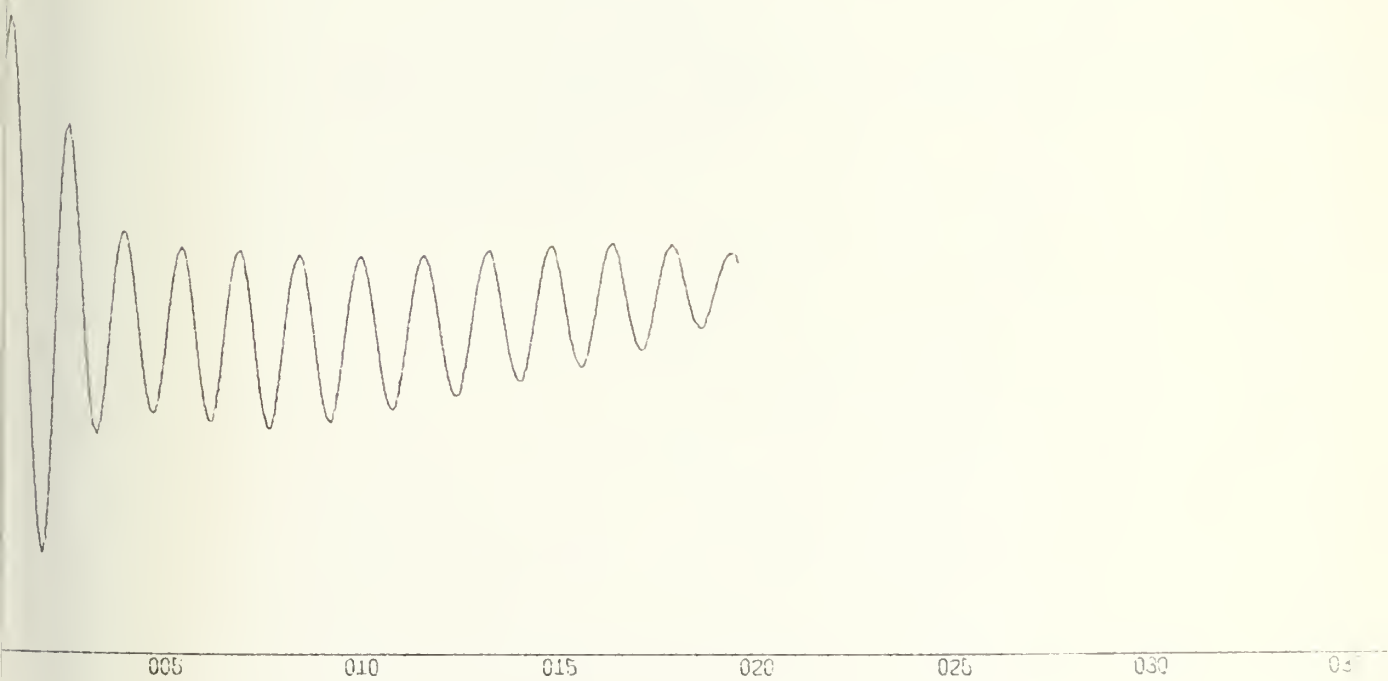
X SCALE=5.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

Y SCALE=5.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

PROGRAM 2, TURN AT 20 KNOTS WITHOUT R.D.

PLOT IS ROLL RATE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 21

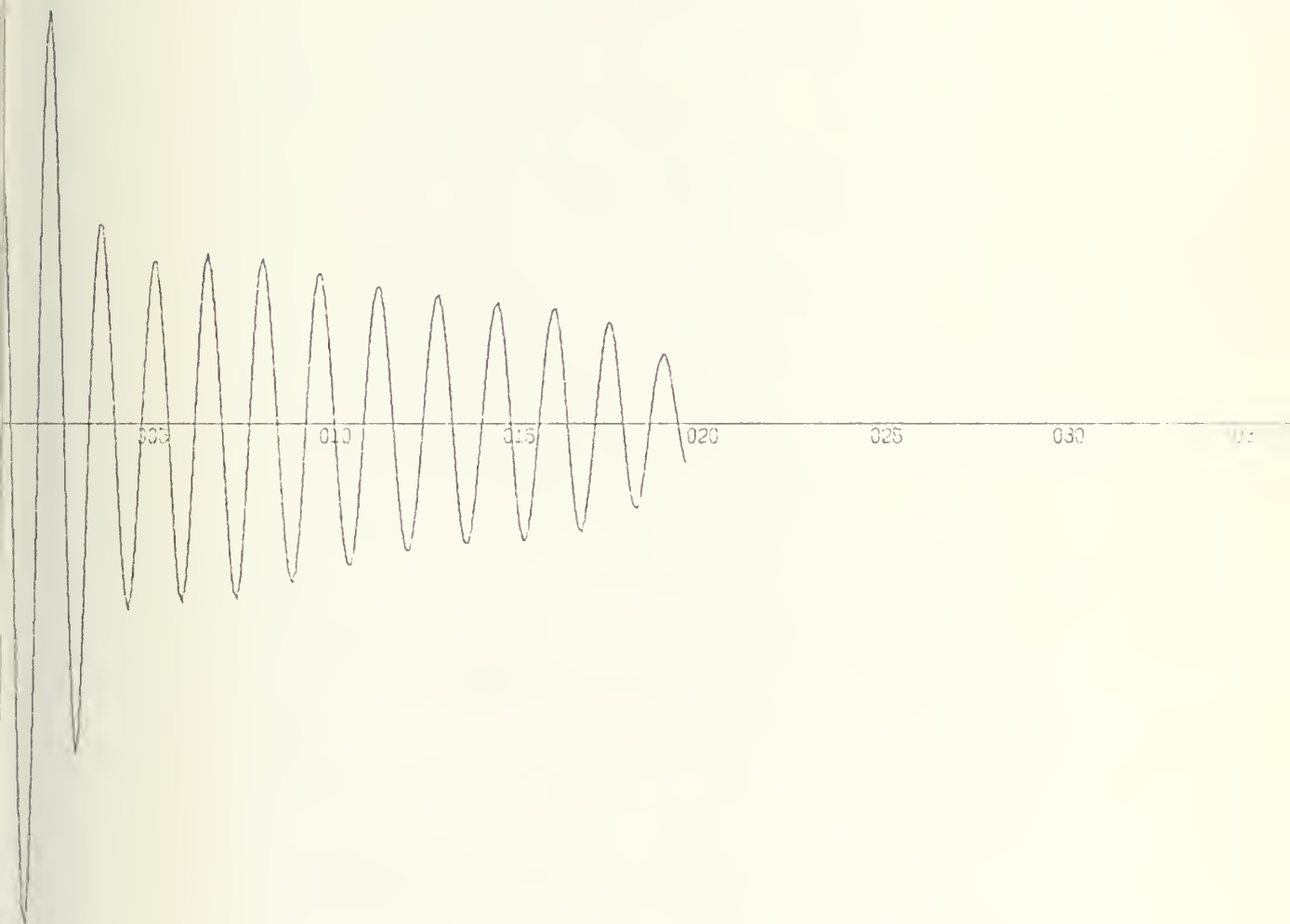


SCALE=5.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

PROGRAM 3, TURN AT 20 KNOTS WITHOUT R.D.
PLOT IS PITCH ANGLE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 22

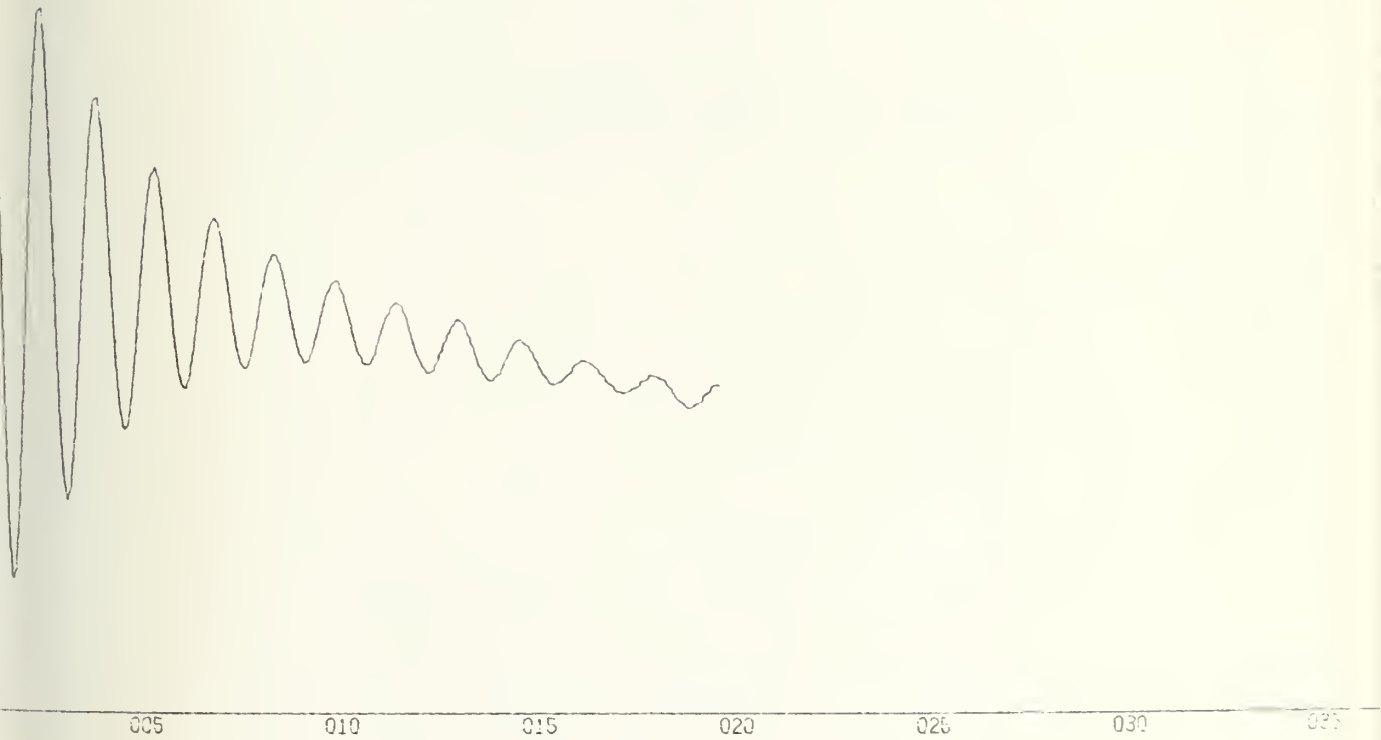


SCALE=5.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

SCALE=1.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

PROGRAM 3, TURN AT 20 KNOTS WITHOUT R.D.
PLOT IS PITCH RATE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 23

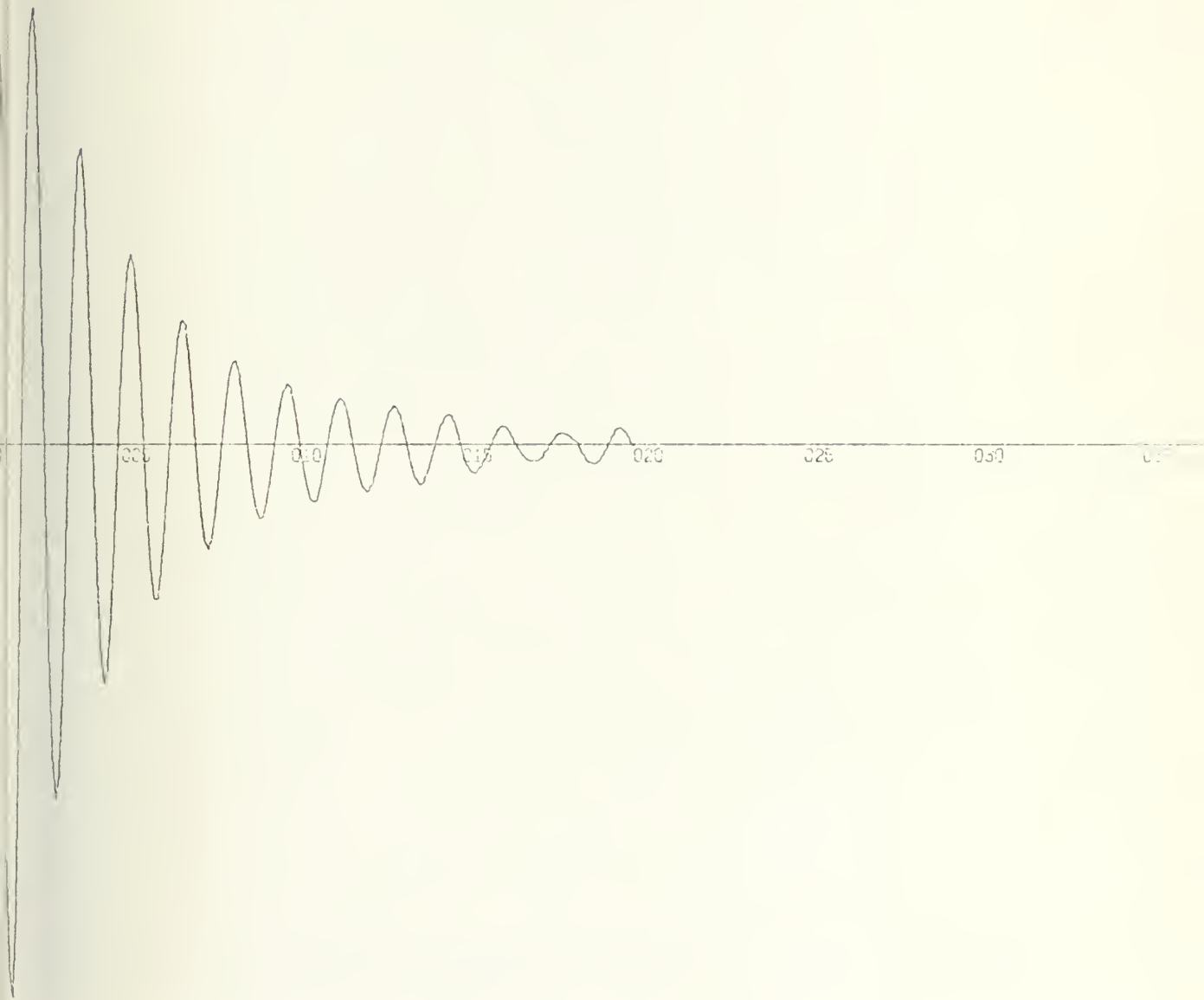


SCALE=5.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

SCALE=2.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

PROGRAM 3, TURN AT 20 KNOTS WITHOUT R.D.
PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 24

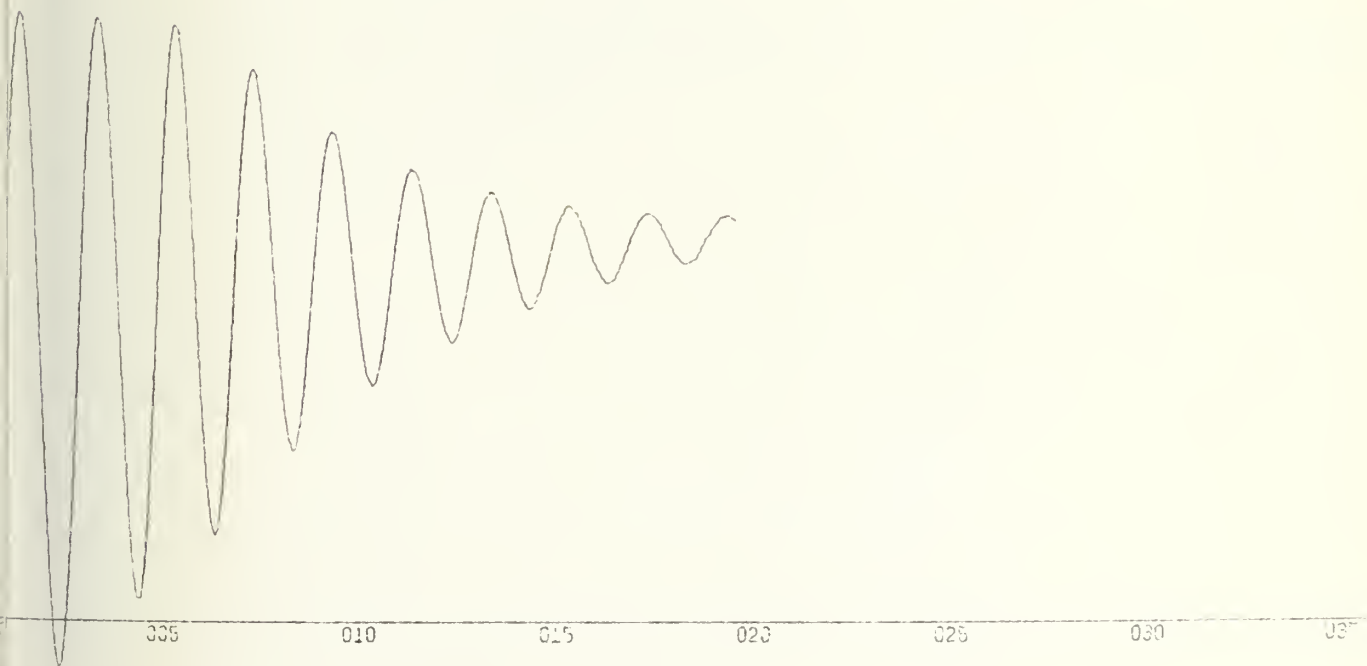


SCALE=5.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

SCALE=5.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

PROGRAM 3, TURN AT 20 KNOTS WITHOUT R.D.
PLOT IS ROLL RATE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 25

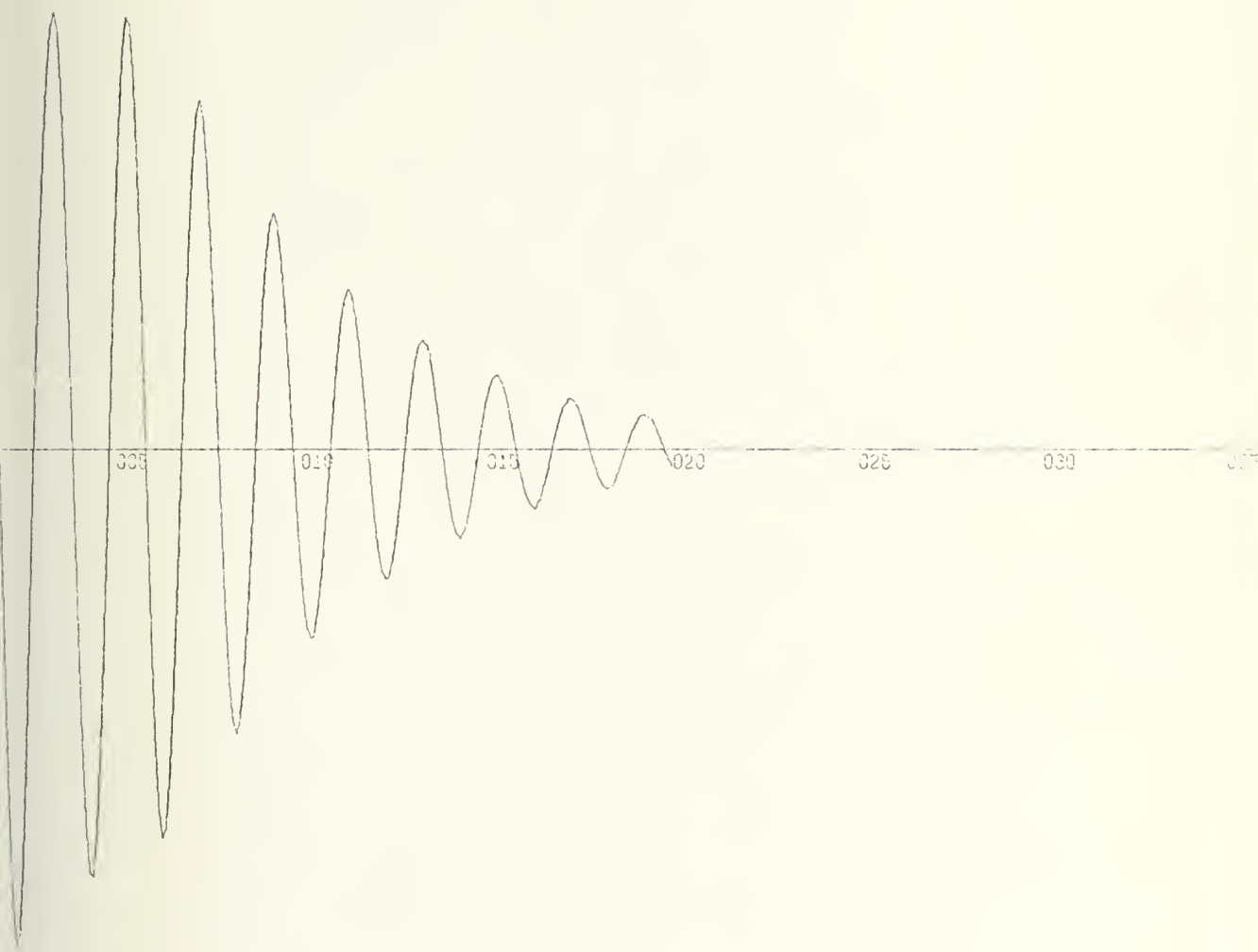


SCALE=5.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

PROGRAM 2, TURN AT 20 KNOTS WITH R.D. 1
PLOT IS PITCH ANGLE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 26

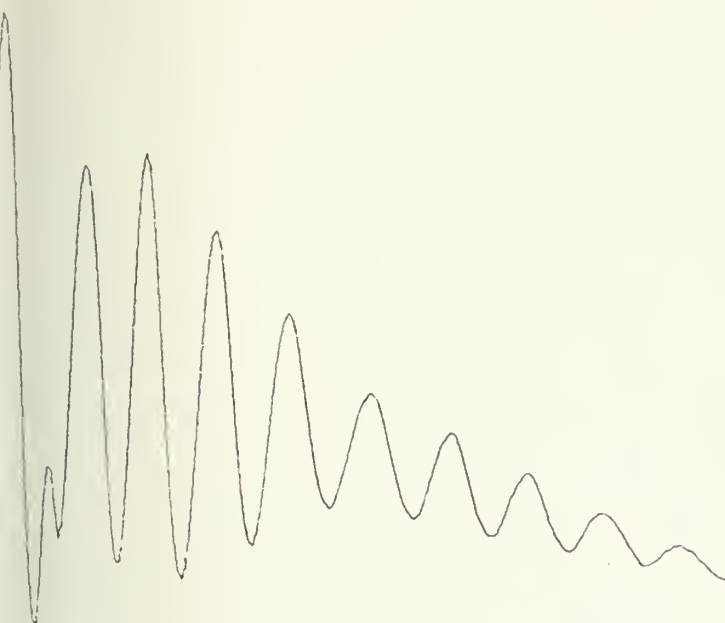


SCALE:-5.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

SCALE:-1.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

PROGRAM 2, TURN AT 20 KNOTS WITH R.D. 1
PLOT IS PITCH RATE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 27

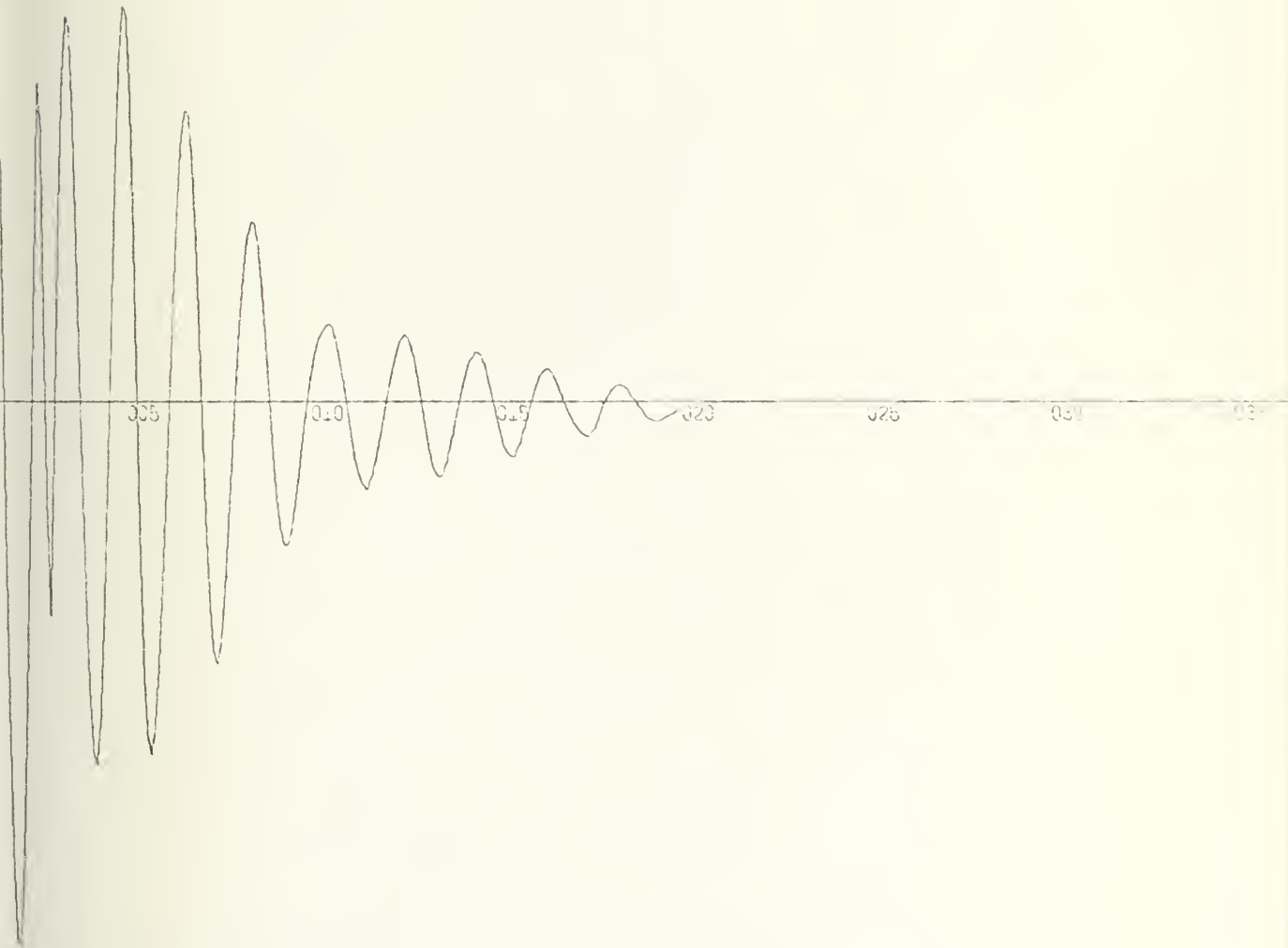


SCALE=5.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

SCALE=1.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

PROGRAM 2, TURN AT 20 KNOTS WITH R.D. 1
PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 28

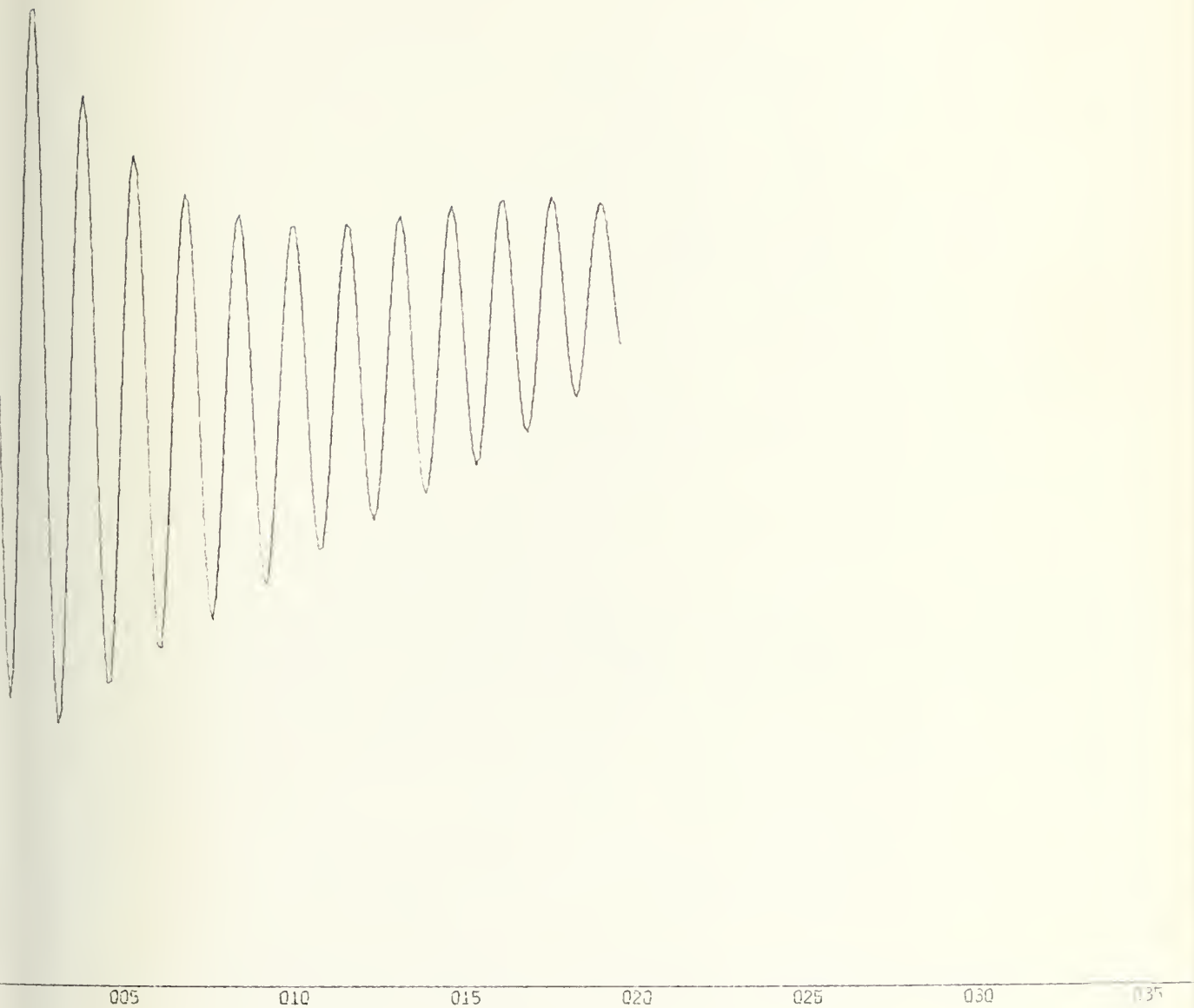


SCALE:=5.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

SCALE:=2.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

PROGRAM 2, TURN AT 20 KNOTS WITH R.D. 1
PLOT IS ROLL RATE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 29

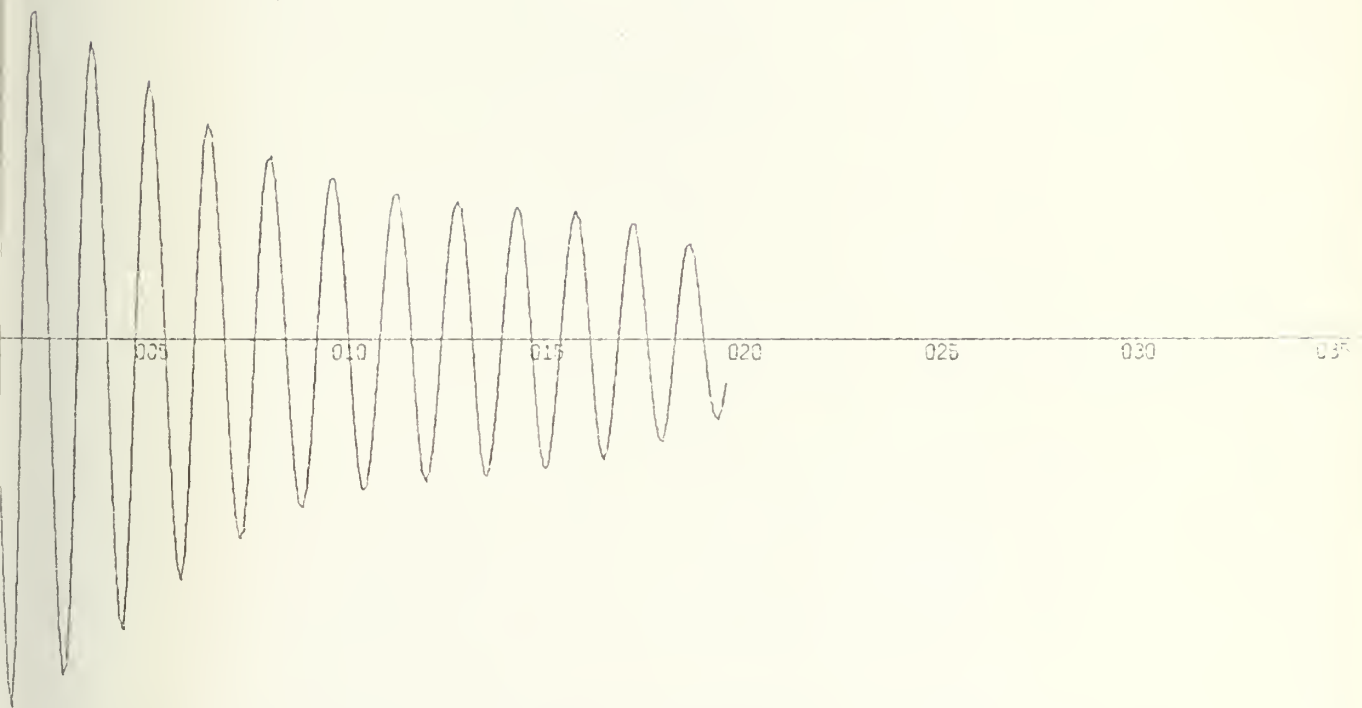


SCALE=5.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

SCALE=2.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

PROGRAM 3, TURN AT 20 KNOTS WITH R.D. 1
PLOT IS PITCH ANGLE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 30



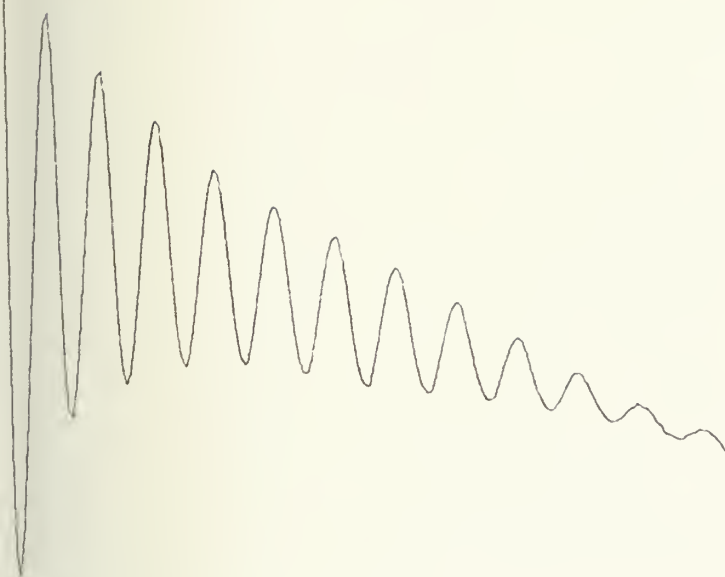
SCALE=5.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

SCALE=1.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

PROGRAM 3. TURN AT 20 KNOTS WITH R.D. 1

PLOT IS PITCH RATE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 31



005

010

015

020

025

030

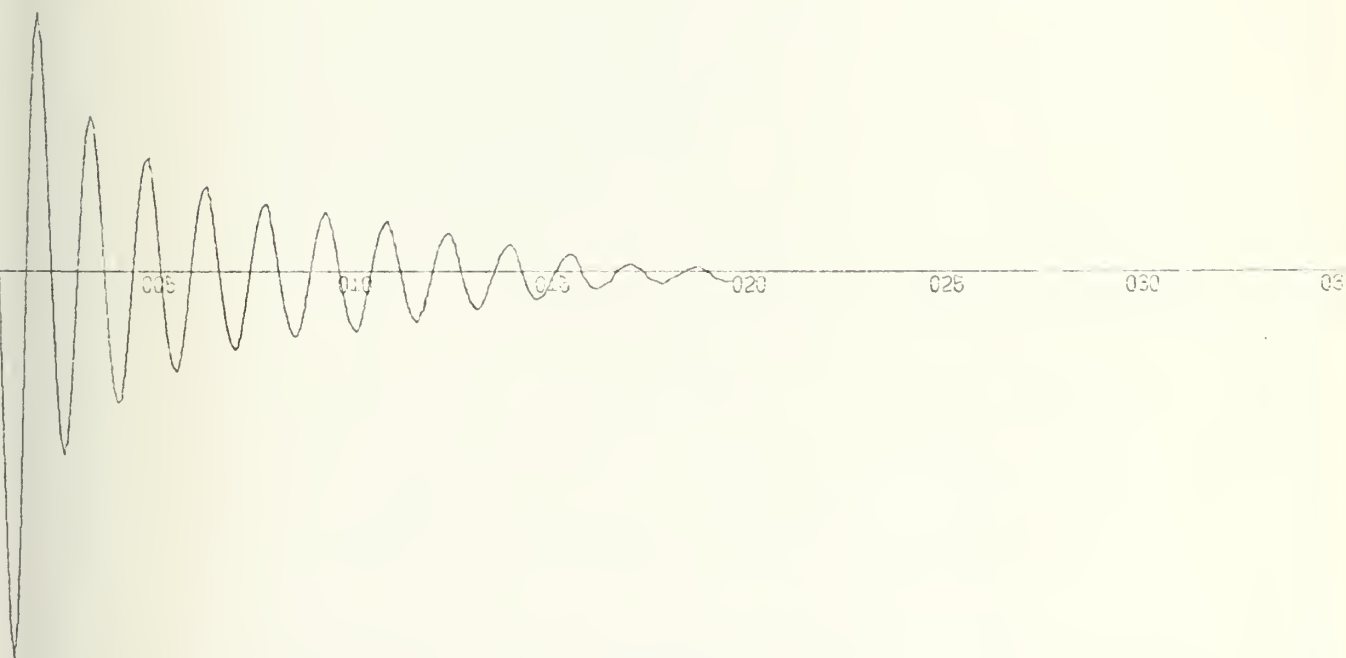
035

SCALE=5.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

SCALE=1.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

PROGRAM 3, TURN AT 20 KNOTS WITH R.D. 1
PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 32



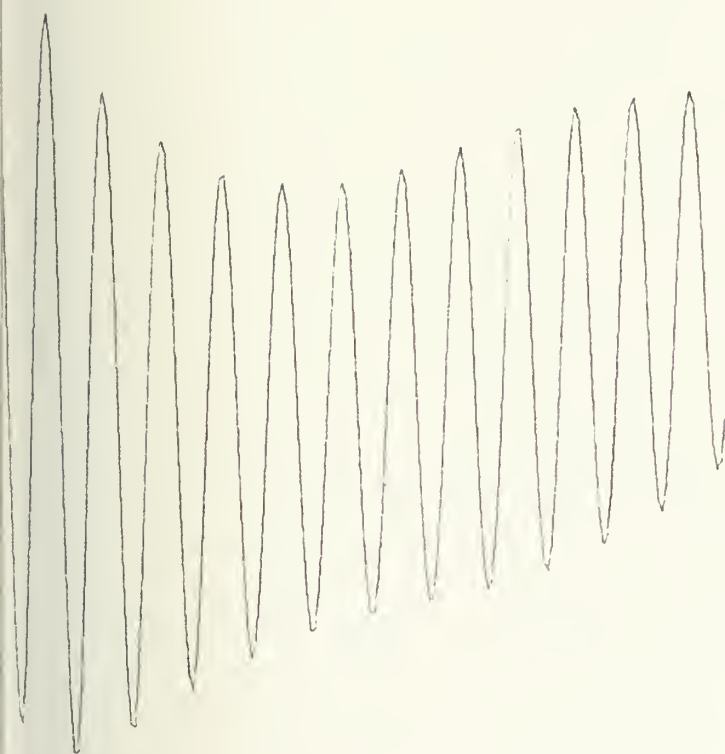
SCALE=5.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

SCALE=5.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

PROGRAM 3, TURN AT 20 KNOTS WITH R.D. 1

PLOT IS ROLL RATE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 33



005

010

015

020

025

030

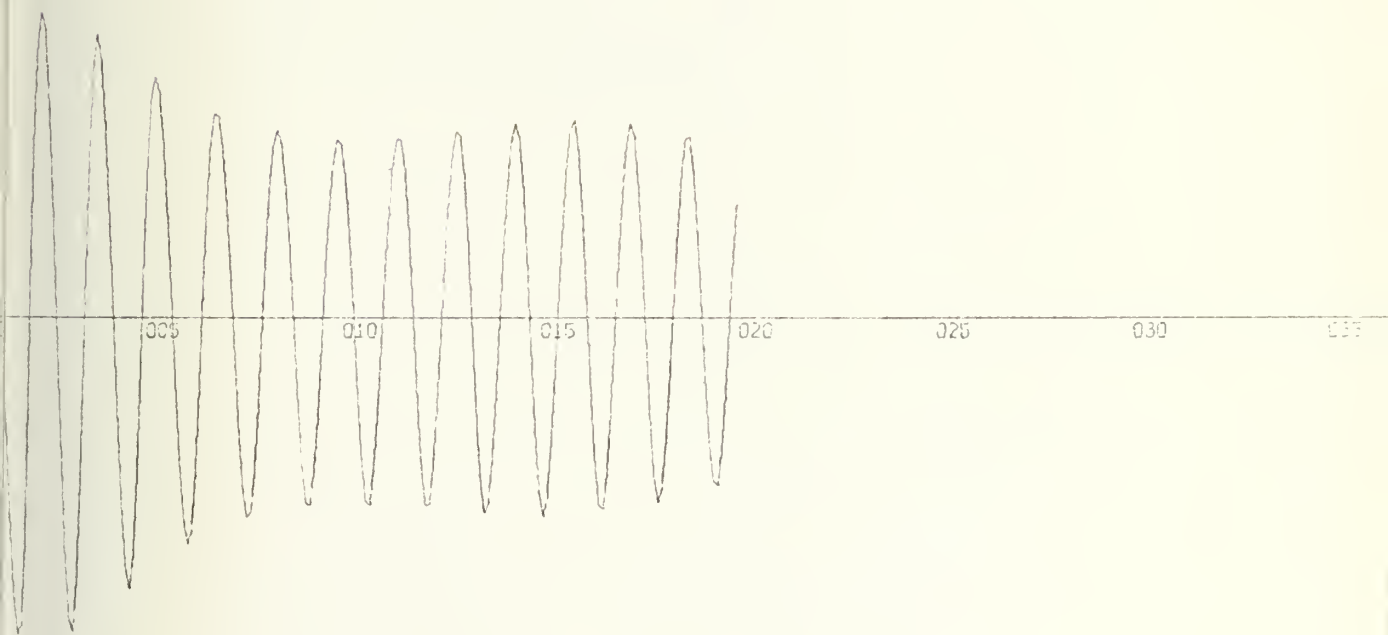
035

SCALE=5.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

SCALE=-2.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

PROGRAM 3, TURN AT 20 KNOTS WITH R.D. 2
PLOT IS PITCH ANGLE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 34

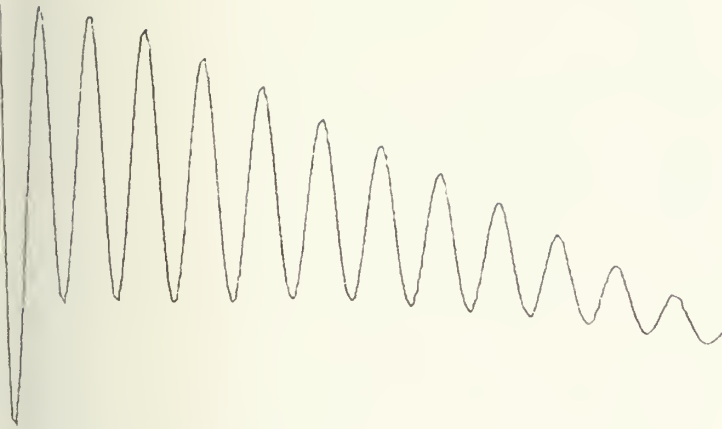


SCALE=5.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

SCALE=1.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

PROGRAM 3, TURN AT 20 KNOTS WITH R.D. 2
PLOT IS PITCH RATE VERSUS TIME

PI.OT 35



005

010

015

020

025

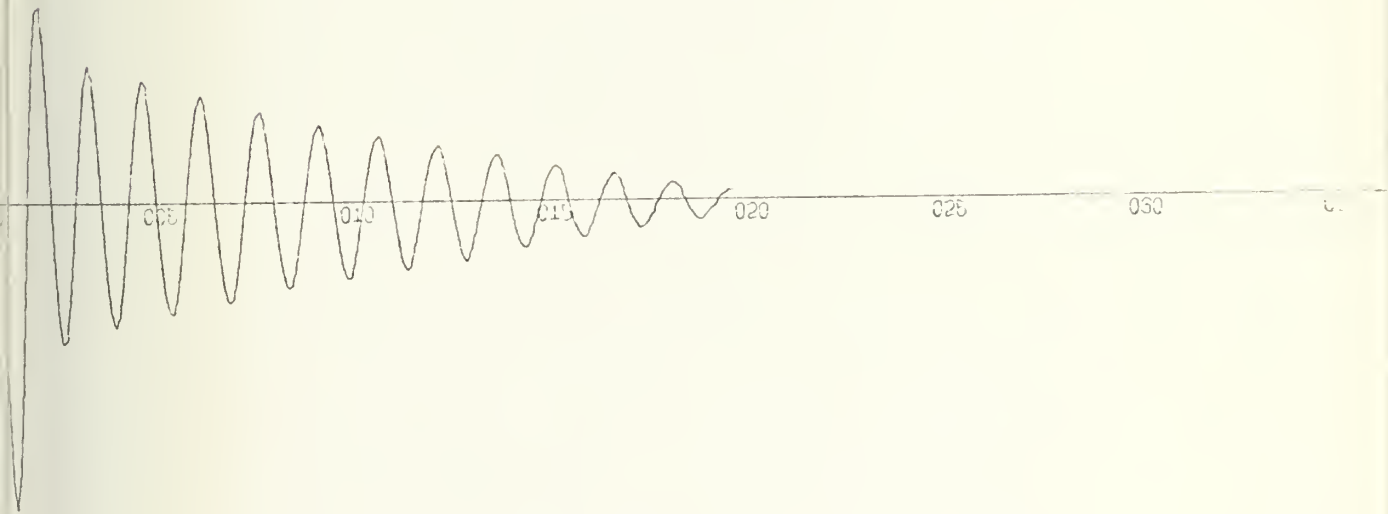
030

SCALE=5.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

SCALE=1.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

PROGRAM 3. TURN AT 20 KNOTS WITH R.D. 2
PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 36

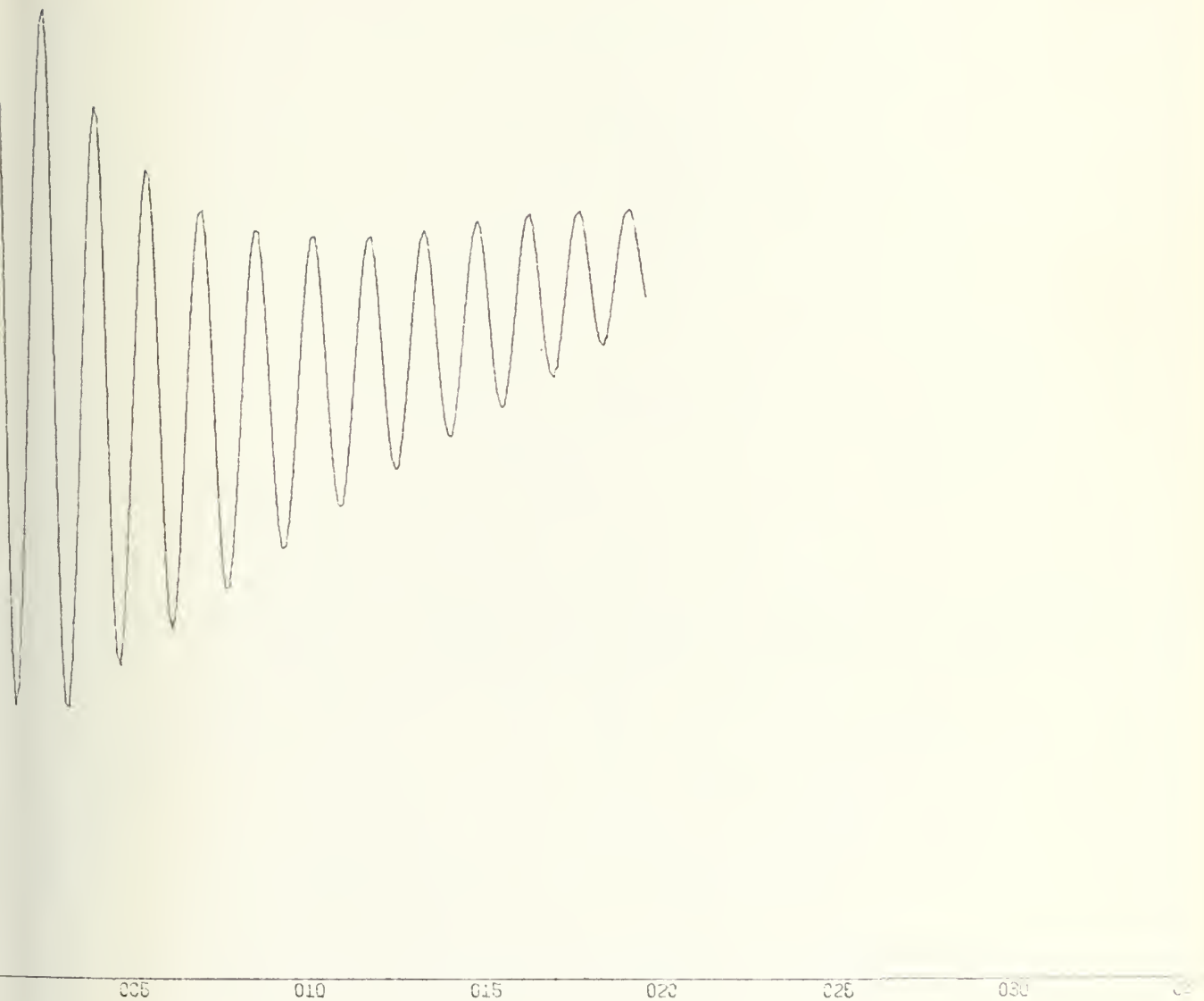


SCALE=5.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

SCALE=5.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

PROGRAM 3, TURN AT 20 KNOTS WITH R.D. 2
PLOT IS ROLL RATE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 37



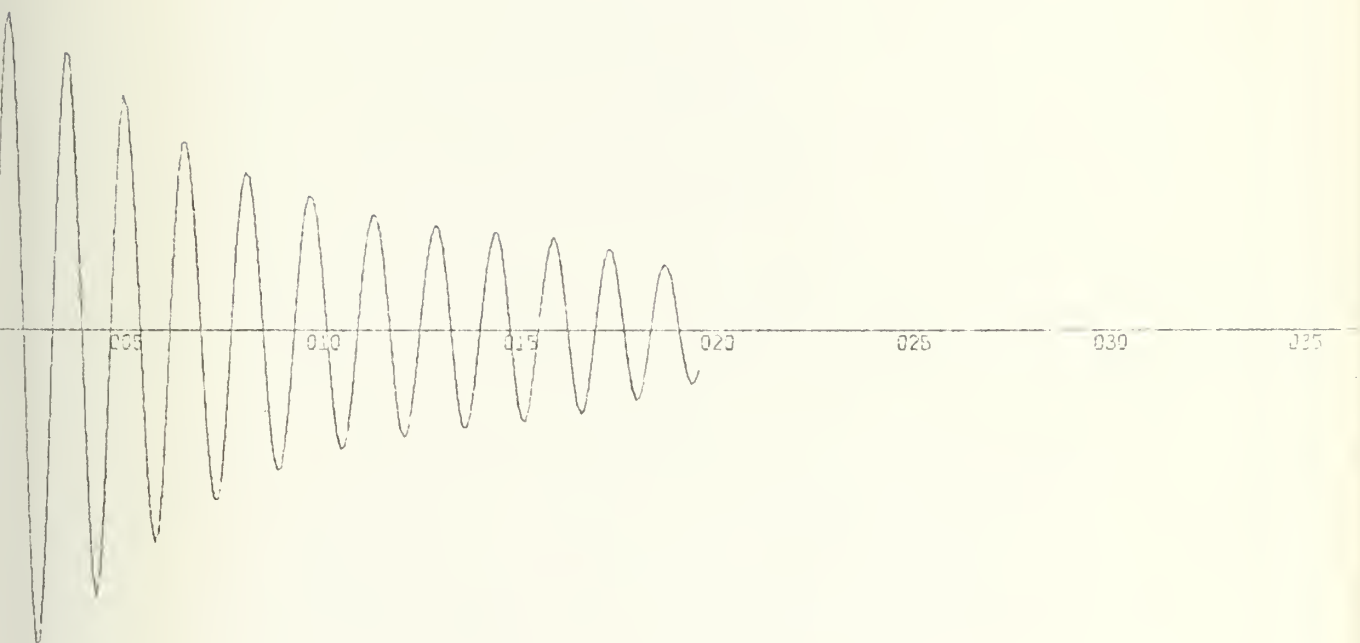
SCALE=5.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

SCALE=2.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

PROGRAM 3. TURN AT 20 KNOTS WITH R.D. 3

PLOT IS PITCH ANGLE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 38

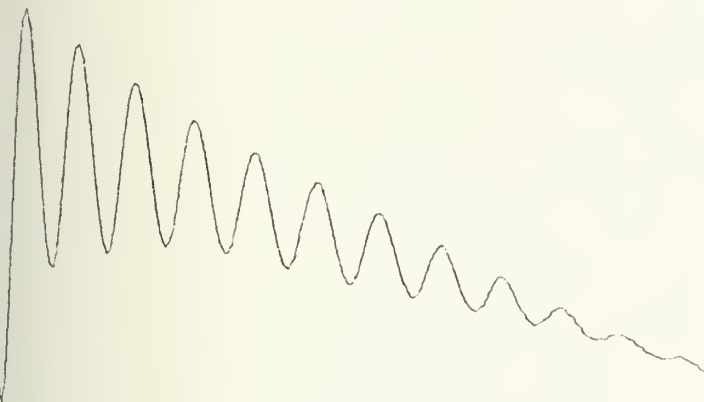


SCALE=-5.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

SCALE=1.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

PROGRAM 3, TURN AT 20 KNOTS WITH R.D. 3
PLOT IS PITCH RATE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 39



005

010

015

020

025

030

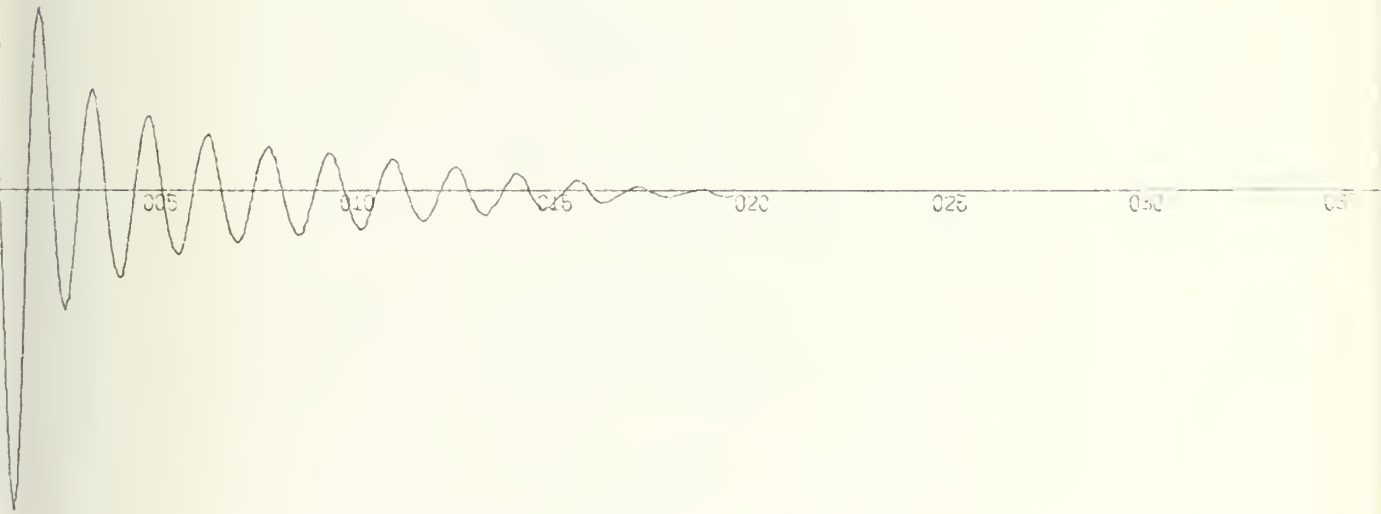
035

SCALE=5.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

SCALE=1.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

PROGRAM 3. TURN AT 20 KNOTS WITH R.D. 3
PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE . VERSUS TIME

PLOT 40



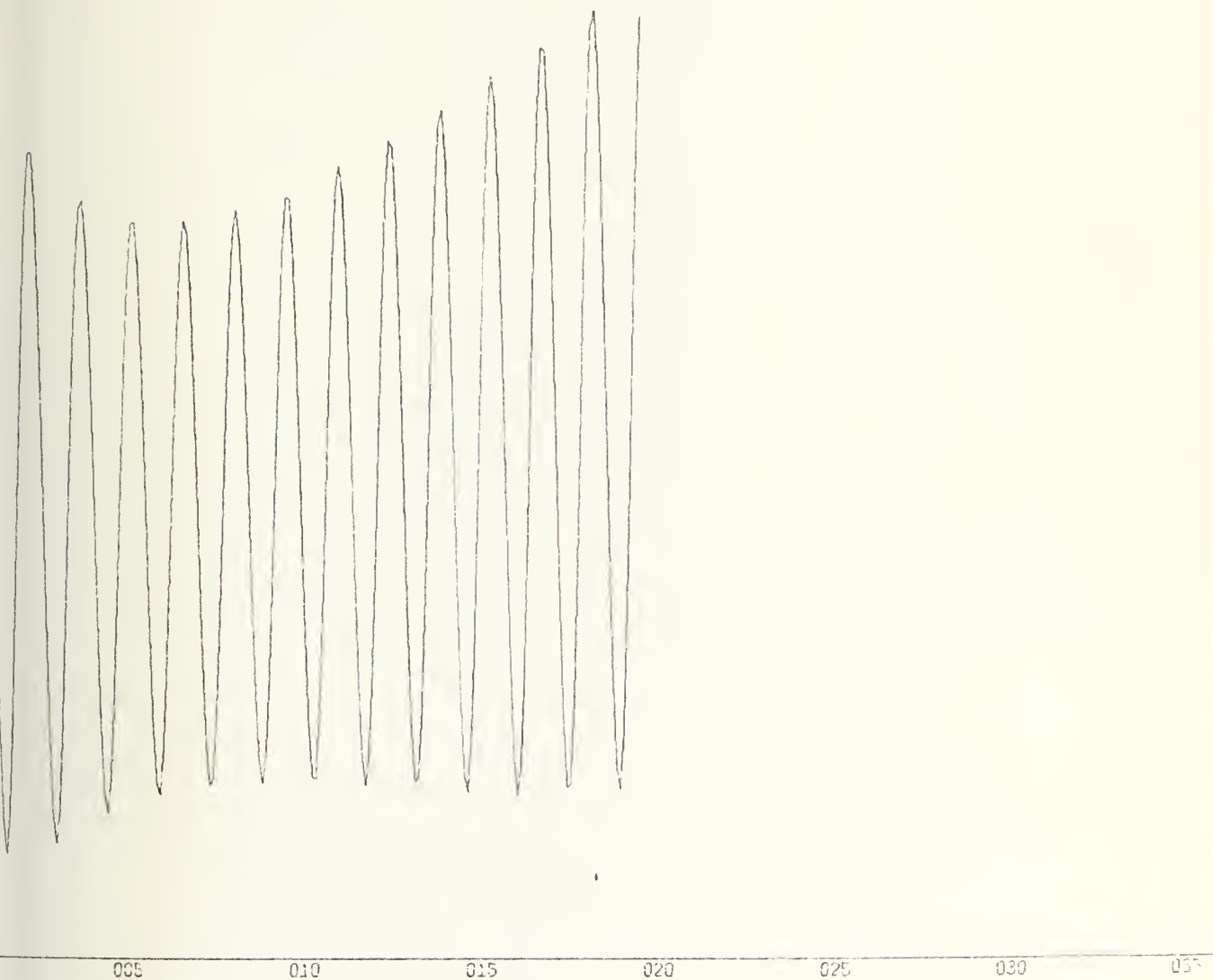
SCALE=5.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

SCALE=5.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

PROGRAM 3, TURN AT 20 KNOTS WITH R.D. 3

PLOT IS ROLL RATE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 41

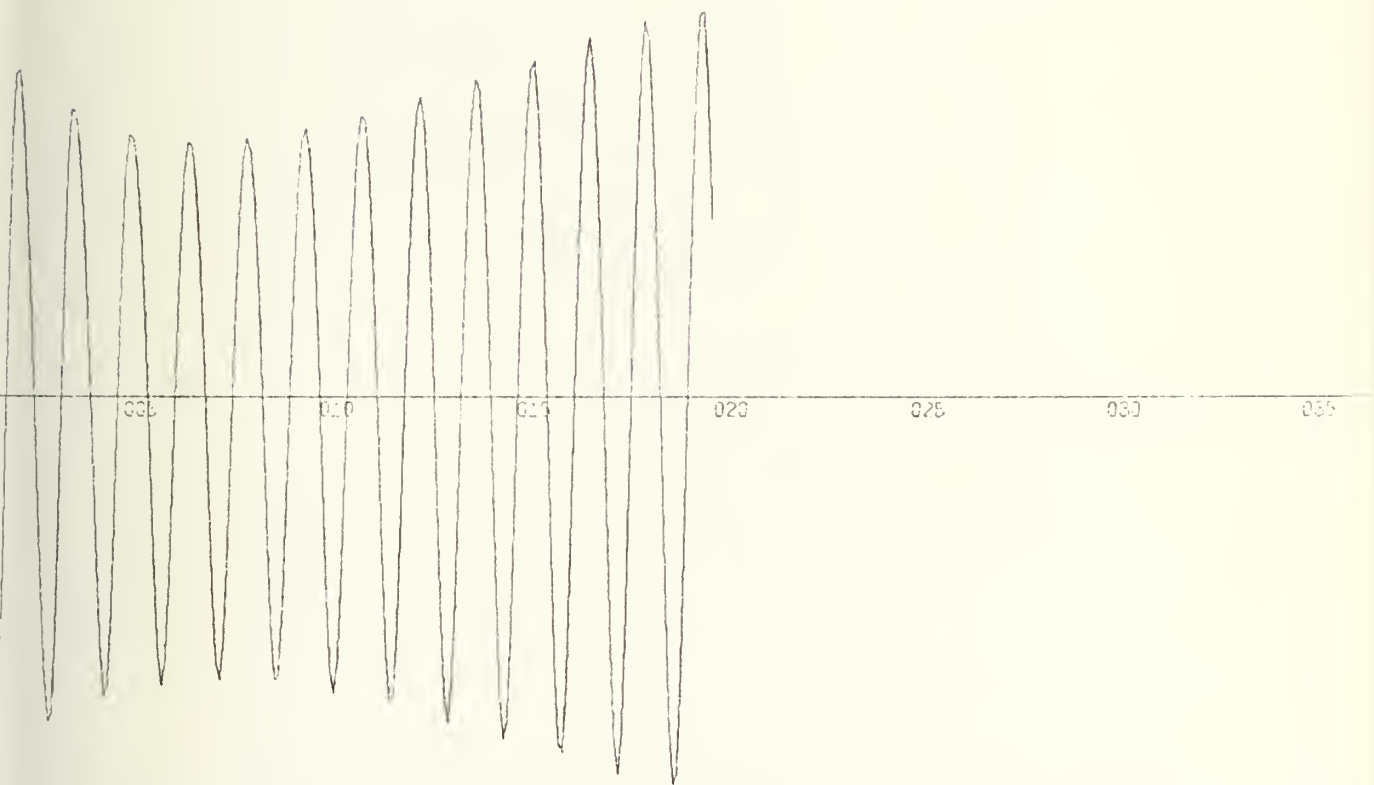


SCALE:-5.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

SCALE:-2.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

PROGRAM 3. TURN AT 20 KNOTS WITH R.D. 4
PLOT IS PITCH ANGLE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 42

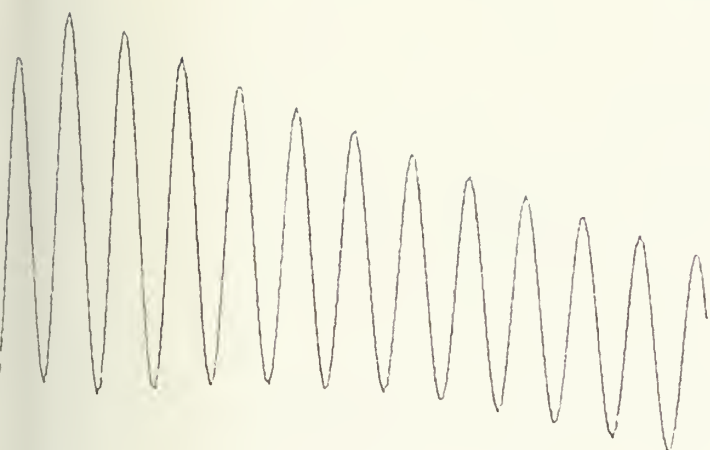


SCALE=5.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

SCALE=1.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

PROGRAM 3, TURN AT 20 KNOTS WITH R.D. 4
PLOT IS PITCH RATE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 43



005

010

015

020

025

030

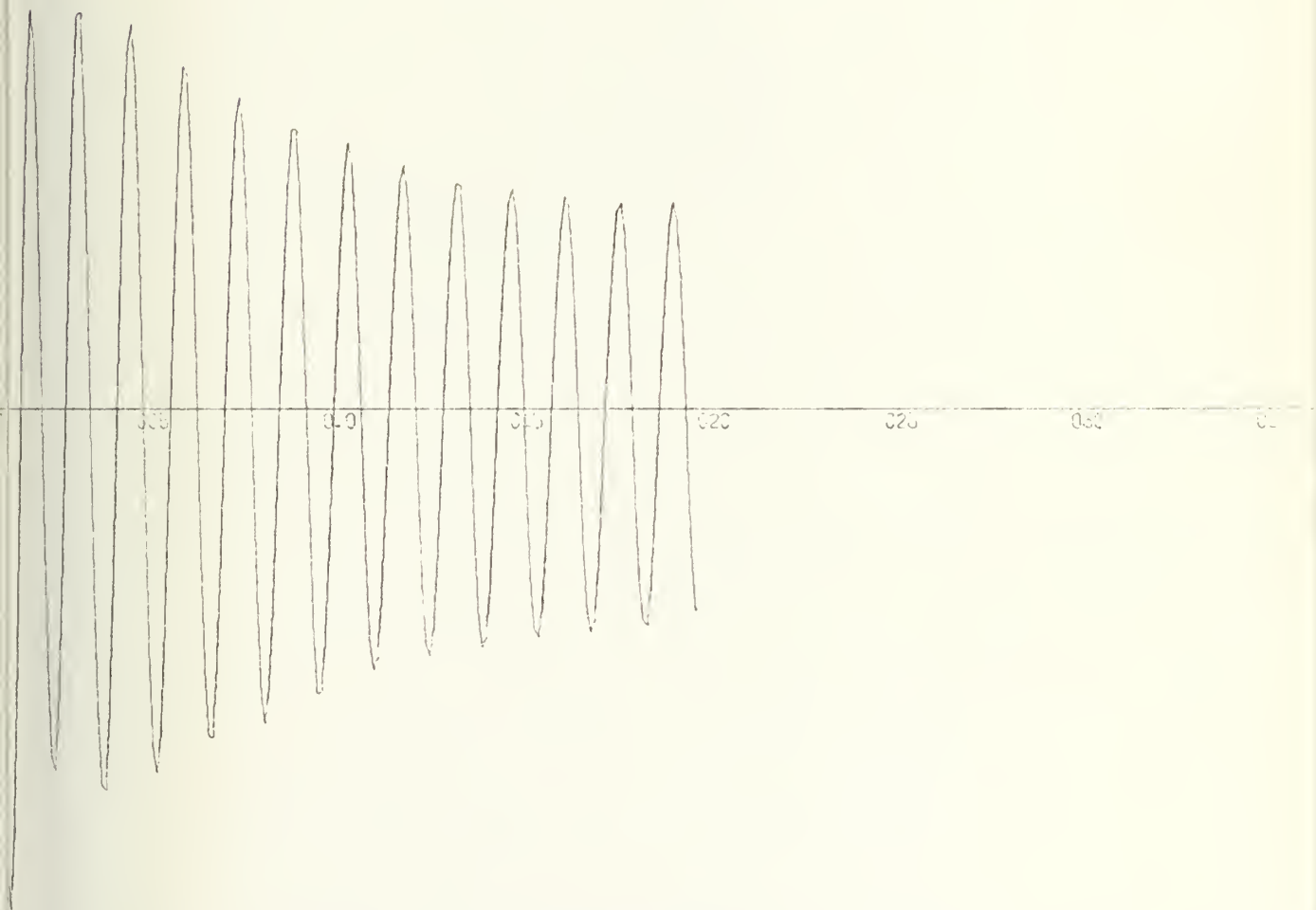
035

SCALE=5.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

SCALE=1.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

PROGRAM 3, TURN AT 20 KNOTS WITH R.D. 4
PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 44

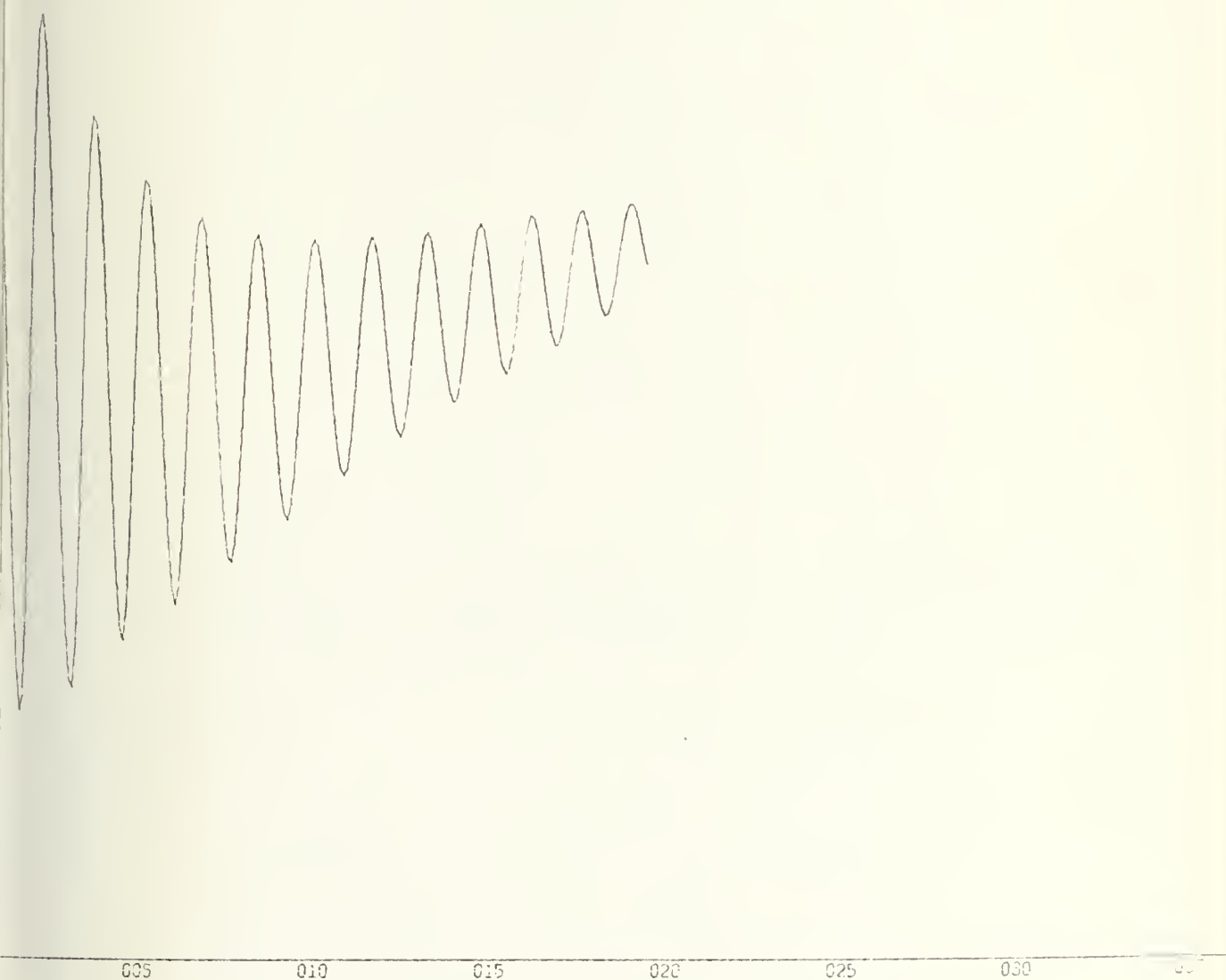


SCALE=5.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

SCALE=2.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

PROGRAM 3. TURN AT 20 KNOTS WITH R.D. 4
PLOT IS ROLL RATE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 45



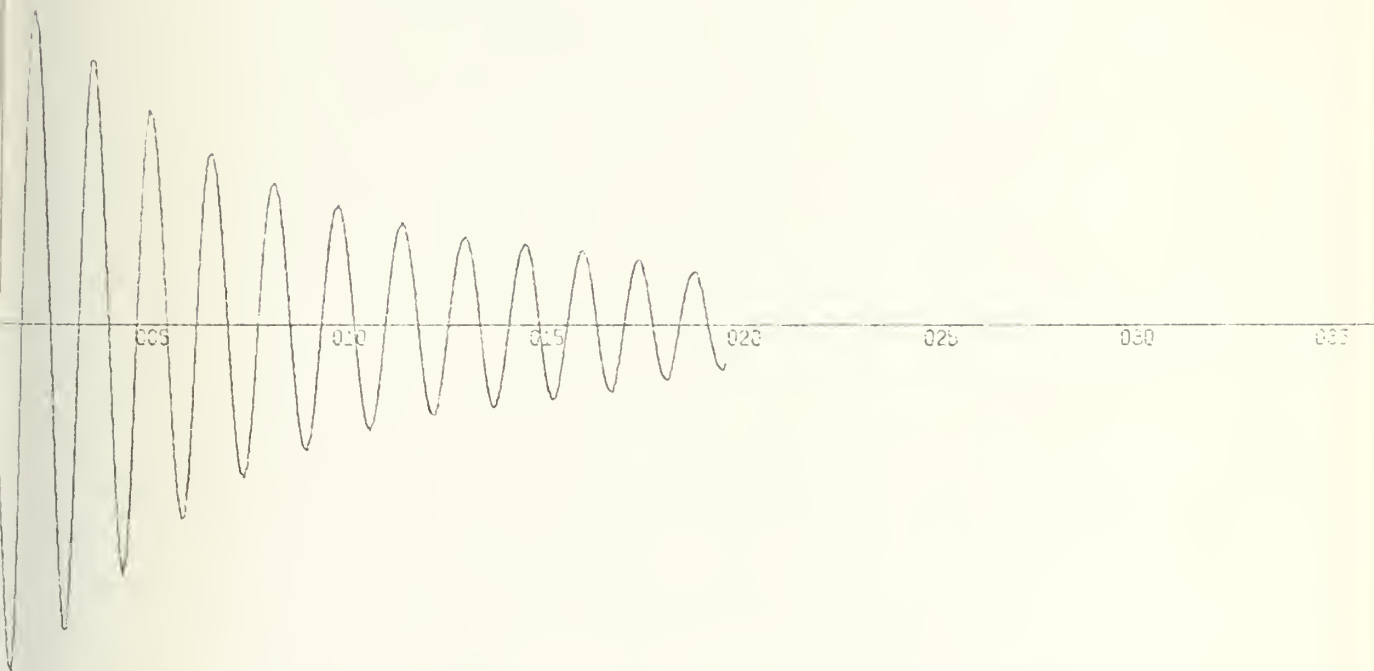
SCALE=5.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

SCALE=2.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

PROGRAM 3, TURN AT 20 KNOTS WITH R.D. 5

PLOT IS PITCH ANGLE VERSUS TIME

PILOT 46

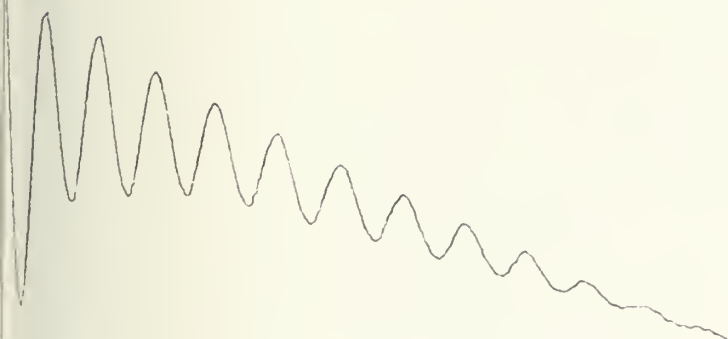


SCALE=5.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

SCALE=1.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

PROGRAM 3, TURN AT 20 KNOTS WITH R.D. 5
PLOT IS PITCH RATE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 47



0.0

0.1

0.2

0.3

0.4

0.5

0.6

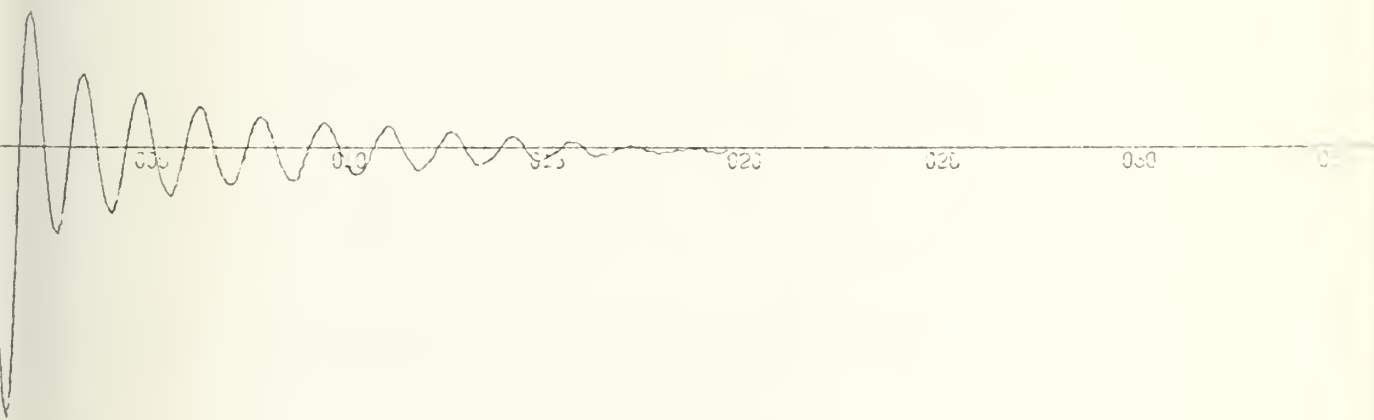
SCALE=5.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

SCALE=1.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

PROGRAM 3. TURN AT 20 KNOTS WITH R.D. 5

PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 48

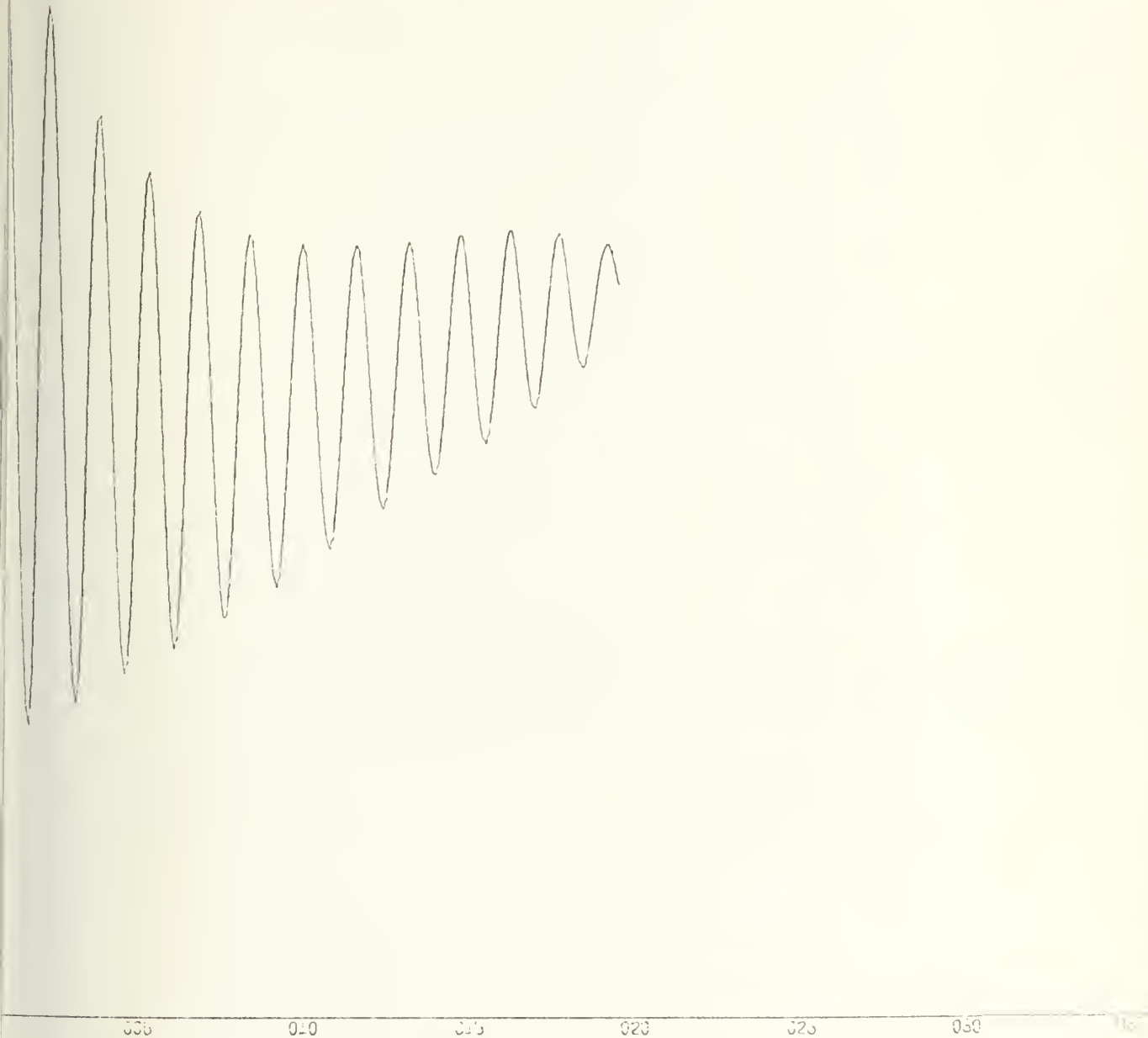


SCALE=5.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

SCALE=5.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

PROGRAM 3. TURN AT 20 KNOTS WITH R.D. 5
PLOT IS ROLL RATE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 49

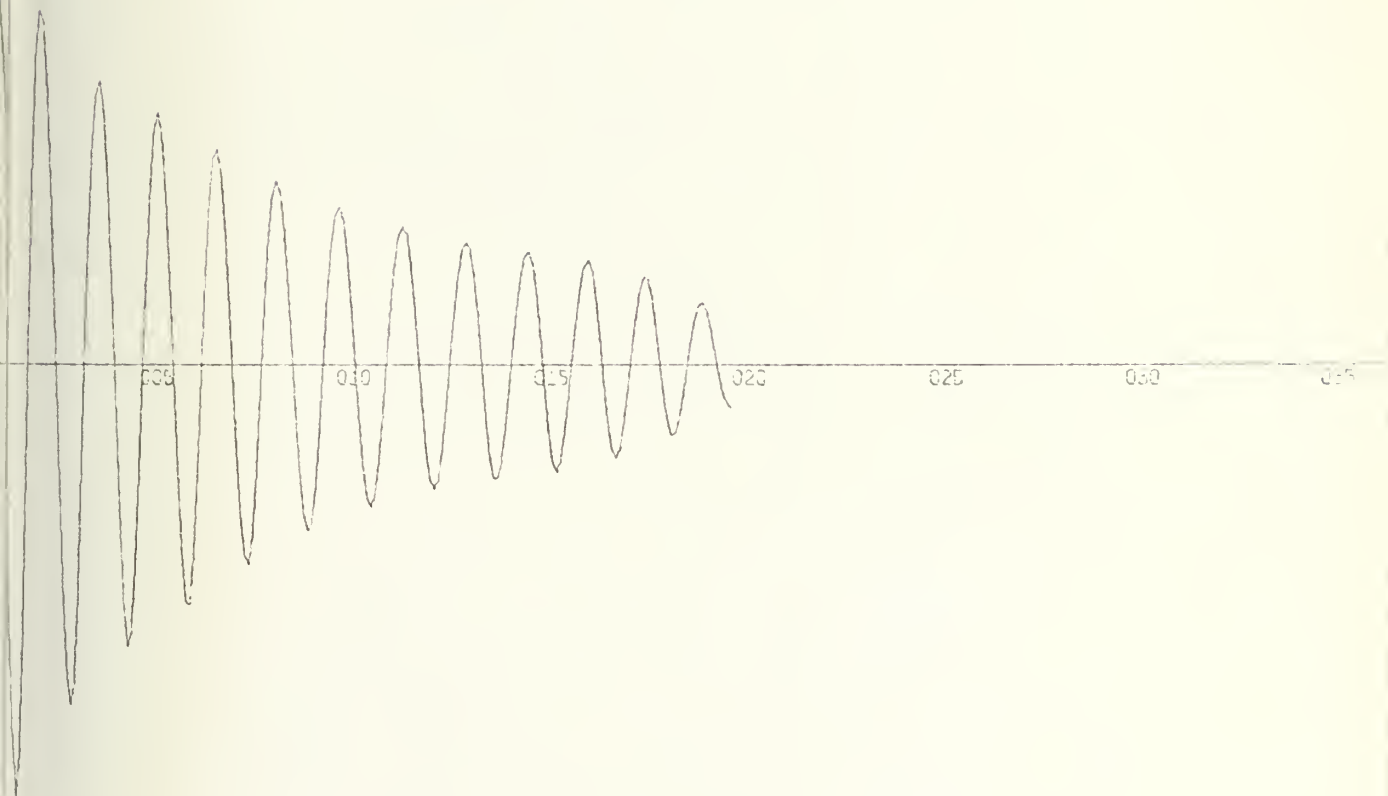


SCALE=5.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

SCALE=2.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

PROGRAM 3. TURN AT 20 KNOTS WITH R.D. 6
PLOT IS PITCH ANGLE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 50

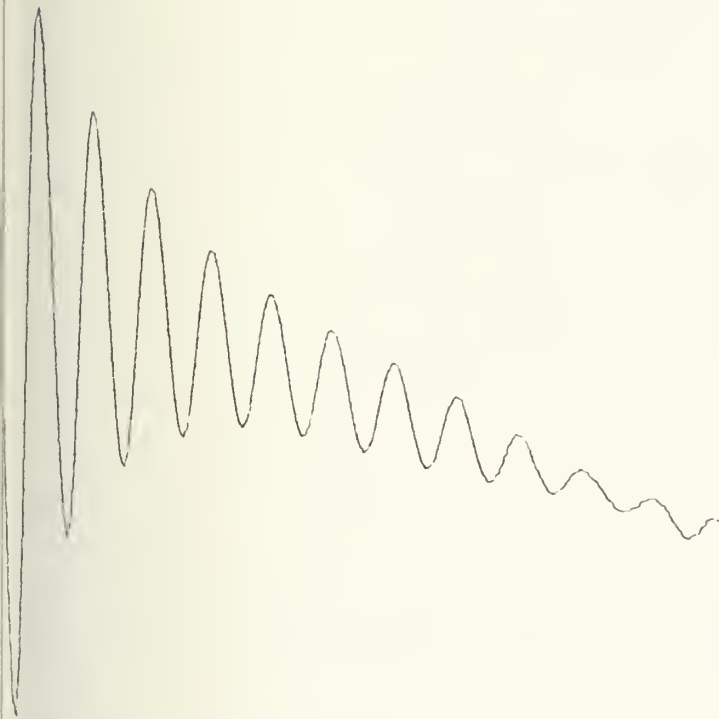


SCALE=5.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

SCALE=1.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

PROGRAM 3, TURN AT 20 KNOTS WITH R.D. 6
PLOT IS PITCH RATE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 51



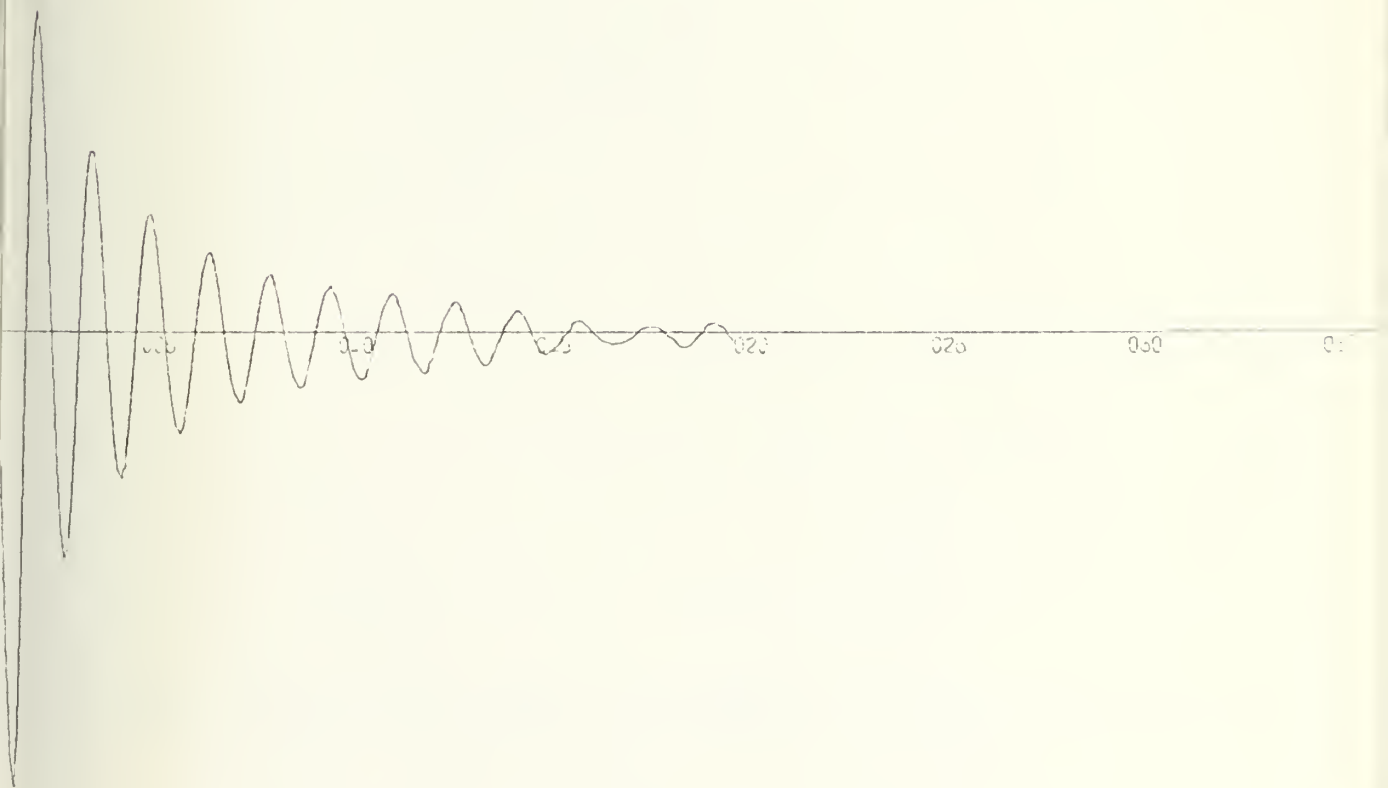
SCALE:-5.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

153

SCALE:-1.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

PROGRAM 3, TURN AT 20 KNOTS WITH R.D. 6
PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 52

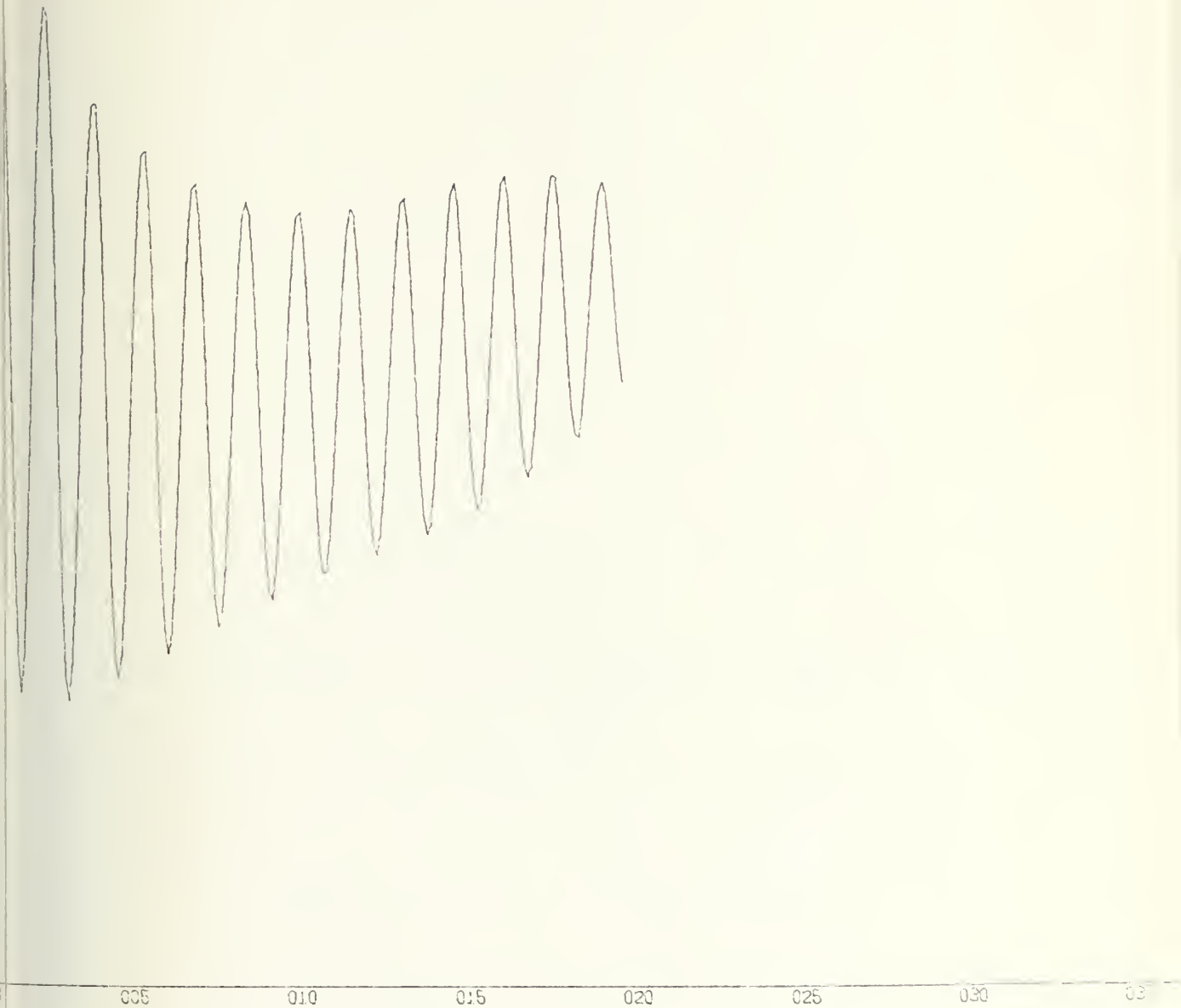


SCALE=5.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

SCALE=5.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

PROGRAM 3, TURN AT 20 KNOTS WITH R.D. 6
PLOT IS ROLL RATE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 53

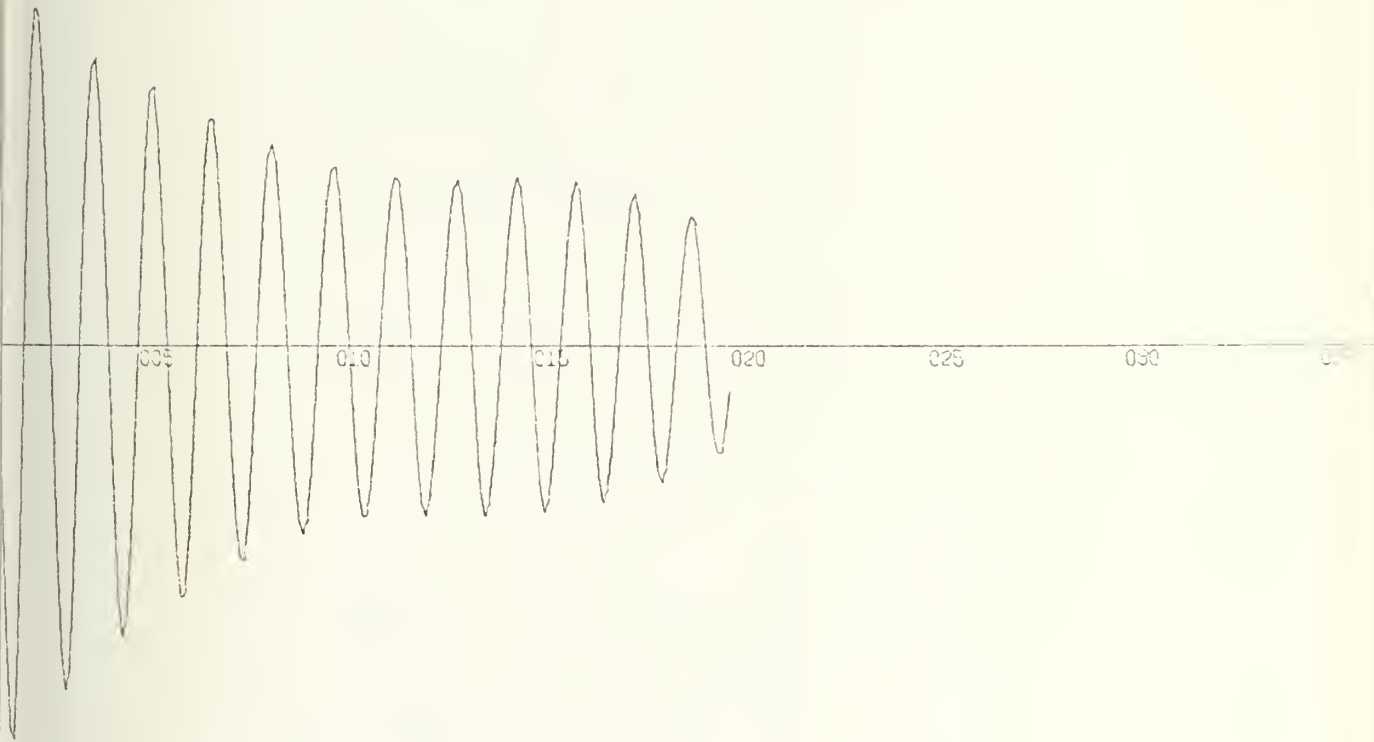


SCALE=5.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

SCALE=2.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

PROGRAM 3, TURN AT 20 KNOTS WITH R.D. 7
PLOT IS PITCH ANGLE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 54



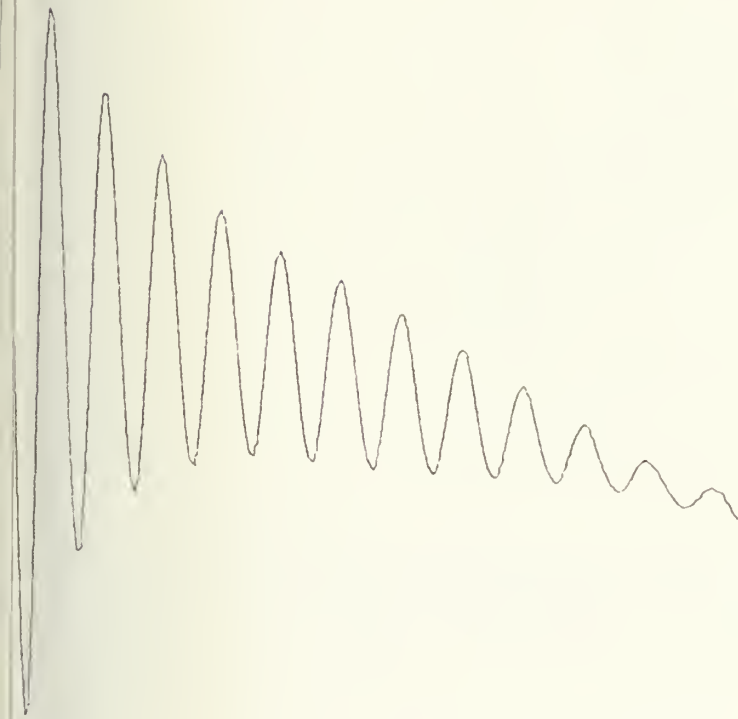
SCALE=5.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

SCALE=1.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

PROGRAM 3, TURN AT 20 KNOTS: WITH R.D. ?

PLOT IS PITCH RATE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 55



005

010

015

020

025

030

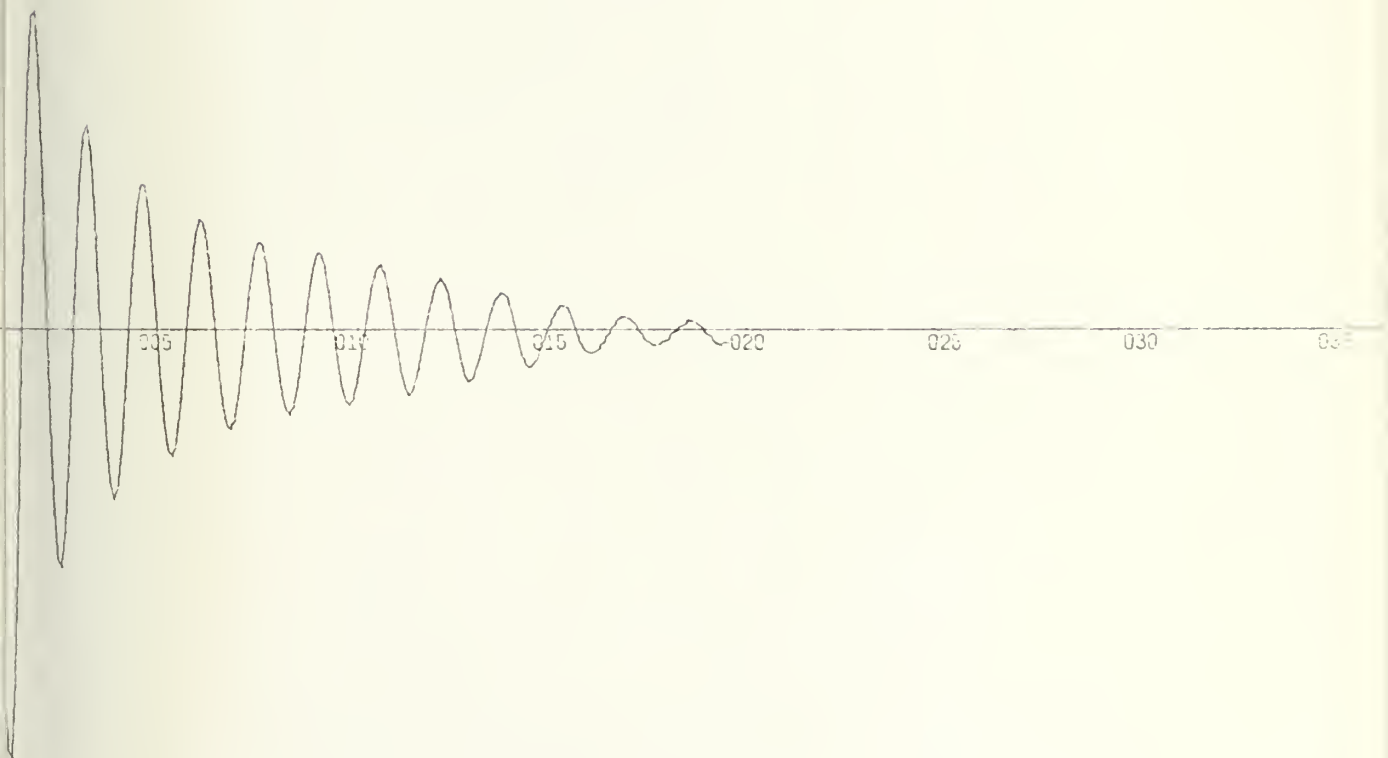
035

SCALE=5.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

SCALE=1.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

PROGRAM 3, TURN AT 20 KNOTS WITH R.D. 7
PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 56

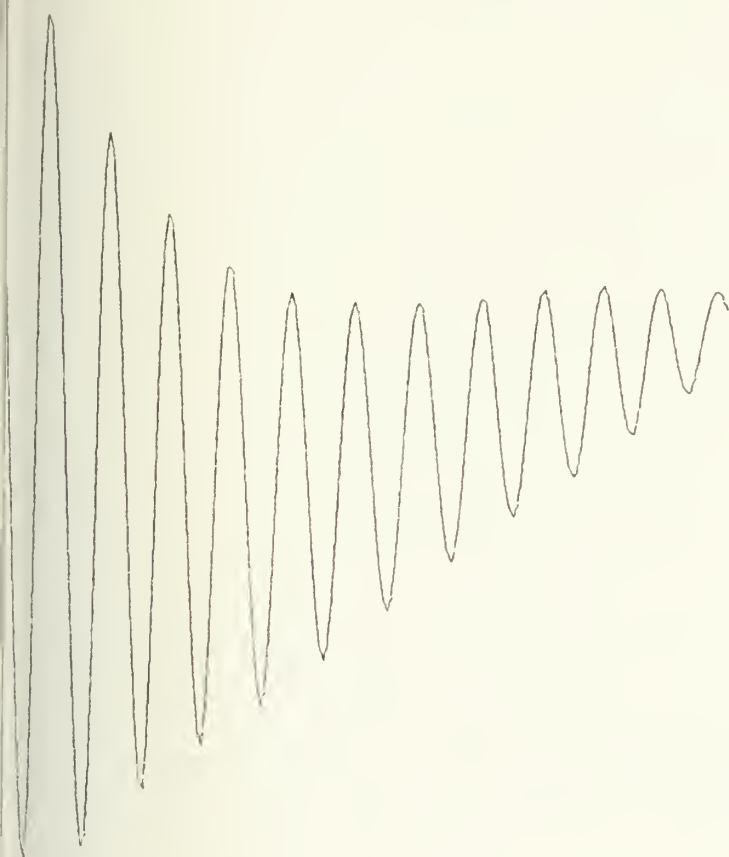


SCALE=5.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

SCALE=5.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

PROGRAM 3, TURN AT 20 KNOTS WITH R.D. 7
PLOT IS ROLL RATE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 57



0.05

0.10

0.15

0.20

0.25

0.30

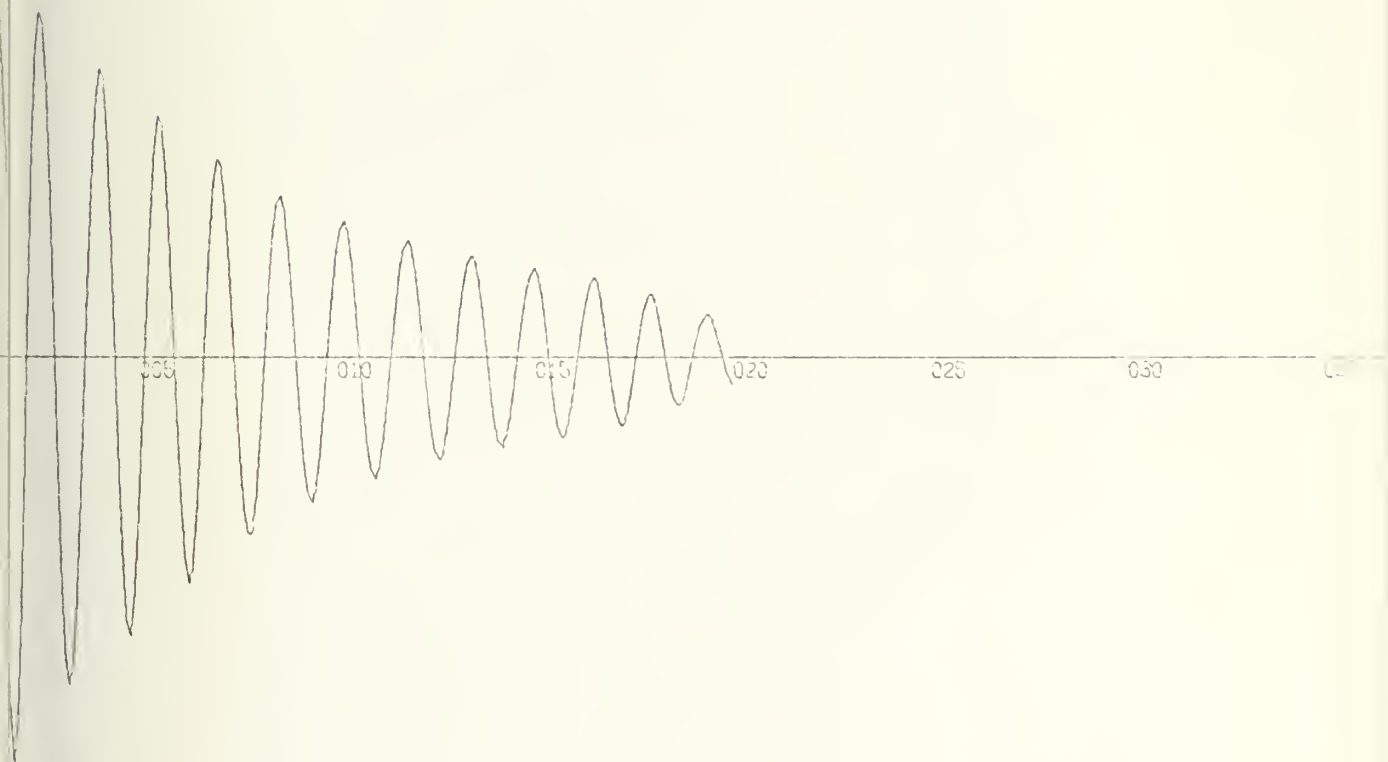
SCALE=5.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

SCALE=2.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

PROGRAM 3, TURN AT 20 KNOTS WITH R.D. 8

PLOT IS PITCH ANGLE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 58

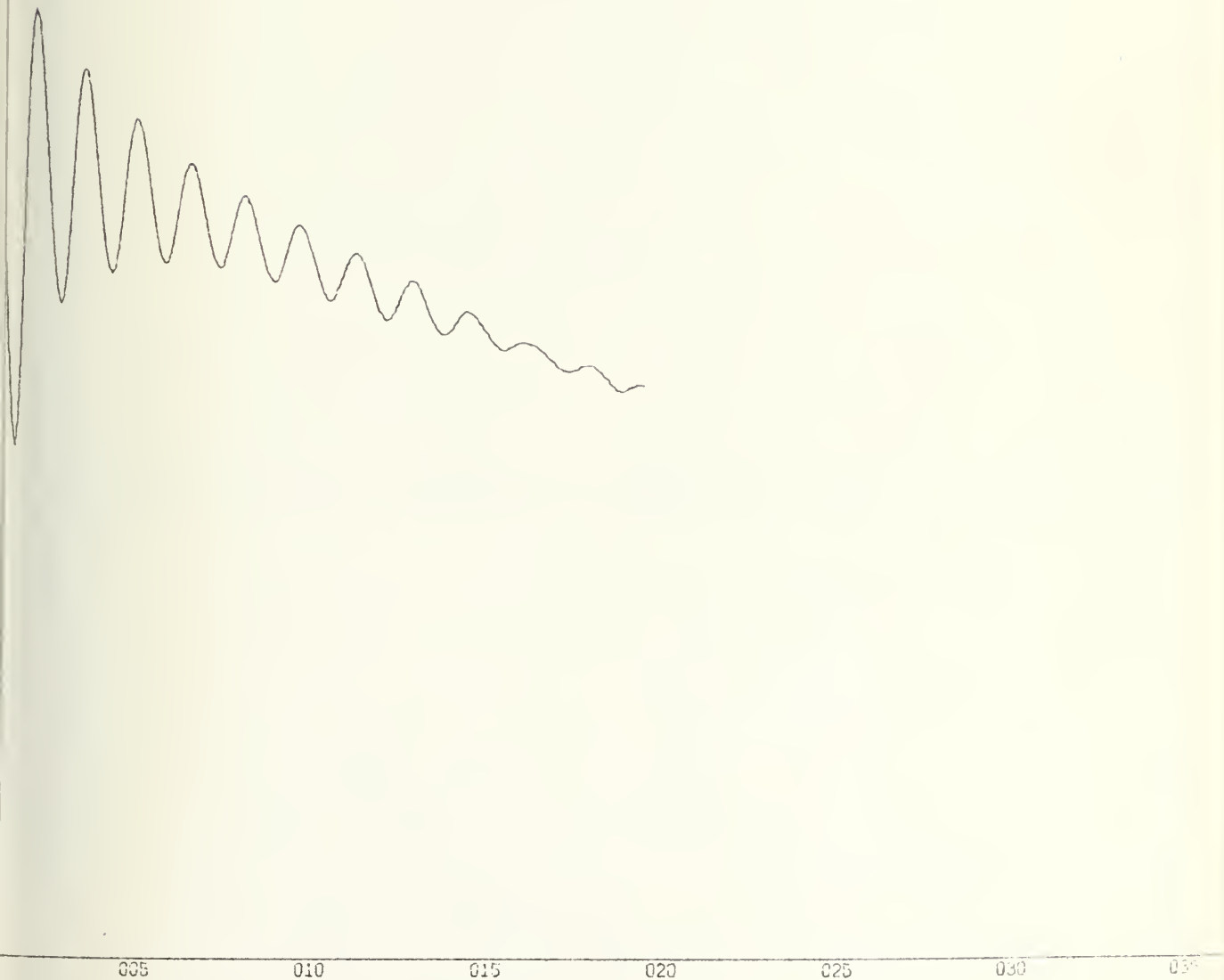


SCALE=5.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

SCALE=1.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

PROGRAM 3, TURN AT 20 KNOTS WITH R.D. 8
PLOT IS PITCH RATE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 59

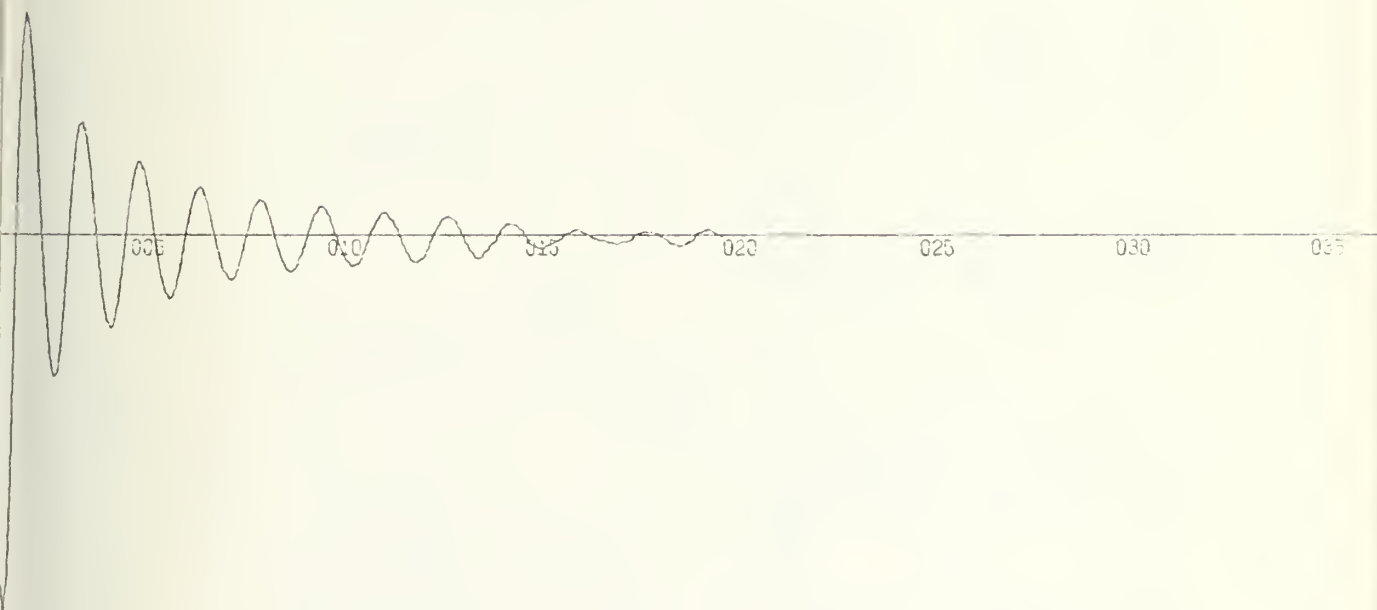


SCALE=5.00E+00 UNITS INCH.
SCALE=1.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

161

PROGRAM 3, TURN AT 20 KNOTS WITH R.D. 8
PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 60



SCALE=5.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

SCALE=5.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

PROGRAM 3. TURN AT 20 KNOTS WITH R.D. 8
PLOT IS ROLL RATE VERSUS TIME

[illegible]

52.030	57.233	62.436	20.61	19.33	18.85	17.73
25.70	24.33	23.167	6.331	5.073	3.035	1.60
16.40	12.60	10.367				
0.00	-1.06	-2.03				
020						
0000						
021						
0103040506070809						
0112131423242526						
022						
0401						
0104010901230124						
TURN AT 20 KNOTS						
013						
014						

WITH R. D. 8


```

C
C
C
MAIN DECK
INTEGER ON
COMMON /AIR/ PINF,RHOINF,GAM
COMMON /BMCO / IMM,IMNX,IMNY,IBMFIL,BTIME,IMT,XMI(10),YMI(7),IX,IY
COMMON /CONST/ PI,RAD,UO
COMMON /ENGINE/NPS,NPP,THSTS(25),THSTP(25),XP,YP,ZP,STHS,STHP,
  ATIP(25),TIS(25)
COMMON /EQNCO/ NEQS,TCL(20),JQQ
COMMON /FPROG/ EXP,FYP,FZP,FKP,FMP,FNP
COMMON / FROUDE / FNU,FNCRIT
COMMON /PRIME/ STIME,FTIME,DELT,DELPNT,TPRINT
COMMON /PROMO/ PROMO1,PROMO2,PROMO3,PROMO4,PROMO5,PROMO6,PROMO7
COMMON /PRINT/ON,IACCEL,IVEL,ITRAJ,ISIDLW,IBOWSL,IWAVES,
- IRUD,IPROP,IAEROD,IRHS
COMMON /ROLL/ PHIMAX,TROLL
COMMON /RUDDR/ NPR,DELRUD(25),XR,YR,ZR,IRDS,TL,RSPAN,RAREA,RASPR,
ARCLB,RTC,RUDANG,TIR(25)
COMMON /VALOLD / YOLD(20)
COMMON /VARBLE/ VAL(40)
COMMON /WAVE/ ETA(4,11),AW(10),OMEGA(10),DVOLW,NWAVE,BETA,
  FXWAV,FYWAV,FZWAV,FKWAV,FMWAV,FNWAV
  ,ZBAR,PHIBAR,THEBAR,TC,COSBET,SINBET,PBBAR
  (VAL(2),U),(VAL(3),V),(VAL(4),W),
  (VAL(2),R),(VAL(8),PHI),(VAL(9),THETA),
  (VAL(21),X),(VAL(22),Y),(VAL(23),PSI),
  (VAL(5),P),(VAL(6),Q),(VAL(7),R),(VAL(11),BMASS),
  (VAL(10),Z),(VAL(11),BMASS),
  (VAL(24),PB)
EQUIVALENCE
1 (VAL(5),P),(VAL(6),Q),(VAL(7),R),(VAL(11),BMASS),
2 (VAL(10),Z),(VAL(11),BMASS),
3 (VAL(24),PB)
DIMENSION DUMMY(20)

C
TC=1.0
ON=1
PI=4.*ATAN(1.)
RAD=180./PI
WRITE(6,100)
FORMAT(1H1//35X,22H LISTING OF INPUT DECK //)
READ(4,101,END=104) DUMMY
FORMAT(20A4)
WRITE(6,102) DUMMY
WRITE(5,101) DUMMY
FORMAT(5X,20A4)
GO TO 99
REWIND 5
100
99
101
105
102
104
C
MAIN0010
MAIN0020
MAIN0030
MAIN0040
MAIN0050
MAIN0060
MAIN0070
MAIN0080
MAIN0090
MAIN0100
MAIN0110
MAIN0120
MAIN0130
MAIN0140
MAIN0150
MAIN0160
MAIN0170
MAIN0180
MAIN0190
MAIN0200
MAIN0210
MAIN0220
MAIN0230
MAIN0240
MAIN0250
MAIN0260
MAIN0270
MAIN0280
MAIN0290
MAIN0300
MAIN0310
MAIN0320
MAIN0330
MAIN0340
MAIN0350
MAIN0360
MAIN0370
MAIN0380
MAIN0390
MAIN0400
MAIN0410
MAIN0420
MAIN0430
MAIN0440

```


MAIN0450
 MAIN0460
 MAIN0470
 MAIN0480
 MAIN0490
 MAIN0500
 MAIN0510
 MAIN0520
 MAIN0530
 MAIN0540
 MAIN0550
 MAIN0560
 MAIN0570
 MAIN0580
 MAIN0590
 MAIN0600
 MAIN0610
 MAIN0620
 MAIN0630
 MAIN0640
 MAIN0650
 MAIN0660
 MAIN0670
 MAIN0680
 MAIN0690
 MAIN0700
 MAIN0710
 MAIN0720
 MAIN0730
 MAIN0740
 MAIN0750
 MAIN0760
 MAIN0770
 MAIN0780
 MAIN0790
 MAIN0800
 MAIN0810
 MAIN0820
 MAIN0830
 MAIN0840
 MAIN0850
 MAIN0860
 MAIN0870
 MAIN0880
 MAIN0890
 MAIN0900
 MAIN0910
 MAIN0920

```

11 C CALL INCON(TIME)
    IF (IMM.EQ.3) GO TO 605
    DO 10 J=1,20
    YCLD(J)=VAL(J+1)
    GO TO 2
1  CONTINUE
    TCLOD=TIME
    PBBAR=PBBAR*(1.-DELT/TC)+DELT*(PB-PINF)/TC
    IF (NWAVE.LE.0) GO TO 13
    ZBAR=(1.-DELT/TC)*ZBAR+DELT*Z/TC
    PHIBAR=(1.-DELT/TC)*PHIBAR+DELT*PHI/TC
    THEBAR=(1.-DELT/TC)*THEBAR+DELT*THETA/TC
C
    CALL WAVES(TIME)
    CALL SIDEWL
    CALL PROP
    CALL RUDDER
    CALL AEROD
    CALL INTGRL(TIME)
C
    IF (TIME.GT.FTIME) GO TO 12
    IF (FN.GT.FNCRIT) GO TO 14
    PRINT 505
    GO TO 12
14 DELOLD=TIME-TOLD
    PSI=PSI+DELOLD*R
    X=X+DELOLD*(U*COS(PSI)-V*SIN(PSI))
    Y=Y+DELOLD*(U*SIN(PSI)+V*COS(PSI))
    IF (ABS(TIME-TPRINT) .LT. 1.E-6) GO TO 2
    GO TO 1
2  CONTINUE
    IF (ITRAJ.EQ. 0) GOTO 16
    DPHI=PHI*RAD
    DPSI=PSI*RAD
    DTHETA=THETA*RAD
    DP=P*RAD
    DQ=Q*RAD
    DR=R*RAD
    VEL=0.5925*U
    WRITE (6,500) TIME,VEL,V,W,DP,DQ,DR,Z,DPHI,DTHETA,X,Y,DPSI
    BETS=(-V/U)*RAD
    DELRS=RUDANG*RAD
    WRITE(6,501) BETS,DELRS,FXP
    CONTINUE
    IMMTAG = (IMM+1)/2
    IF (IMMTAG.EQ.1) .AND. TIME.GE.BTIME-1.E-8 ) IMT = 1
    TPRINT=TPRINT+DELPNT
16
  
```



```

ON=1
GO TO 1
C 12 CALL COLFIL
C
IF (IMM.LT.1) GO TO 11
IF (IMM.NE.1) GO TO 605
END FILE IBMFIL
GO TO 11
C
C 605 CALL SAM
C
GO TO 11
C
500 FORMAT(//10X,13HTIME (SEC) = F6.2//10X,33HTRANSLATIONAL VEL5 (KTS
1)/(FT/SEC)/10X,2HU= F6.2,5X,2HV= F6.2,5X,2HW= F6.3//10X,31HROTATI
2CNAL VELOCITIES (DEG/SEC)/10X,2HP= F6.2,5X,2HQ= F6.2,5X,2HR= F6.2
3//10X,30HDI5PLACEMENTS (FT AND DEGREES)/10X,2HZ= F7.3,5X,4HPHI=
4F6.2,3X,6HTHEIA= F6.2//10X,27HTRAJECTORY (FT AND DEGREES)/10X,
52HX= F8.2,4X,2HY= F8.2,4X,4HPSI= F8.2)
501 FORMAT(1H0,9X,23HSIDESLIP ANGLE (DEG) = F8.2,10X,21HRUDDER ANGLE
1 (DEG) = F8.3,10X,15HTHRUST (LBS) = F12.1)
505 FORMAT(//25X,28HCRAFT SPEED BELOW HUMP SPEED )
C
END

```

```

BLOCK DATA
COMMON /AIR/ Z1(3)
IN MAIN, INCON, SIDEWL, RHS, BOWSL, STNSL, FAN
COMMON /BMCO/ Z2(25)
IN MAIN, INCON, WAVES, SIDEWL, RHS, INTGRL
COMMON /COLUMN/ Z3(2)
IN INCON, RHS, COLFIL
COMMON /CONST/ Z4(3)
IN MAIN, INCON, WAVES, SIDEWL, PROP, RUDDER, RHS, BOWSL, STNSL
COMMON /CNTRL/ Z5(10)
IN INCON, RHS
COMMON /ENGINE/ Z6(107)
IN MAIN, INCON, PROP, RHS
COMMON /EQNCO/ Z7(22)
IN MAIN, INCON, INTGRL, COLFIL
COMMON /FAERO/ Z8(6)
IN AEROD, RHS
COMMON /FAIR/ Z9(2)
IN INCON, AEROD

```


C	COMMON /FANMAP/ Z10(262)	BLDA0220
C	IN INCON, RHS, FAN	BLDA0230
C	COMMON /FORBS/ Z11(7)	BLDA0240
C	IN RHS, BOWSL	BLDA0250
C	COMMON /FORSS/Z12(8)	BLDA0260
C	IN RHS, STNSL	BLDA0270
C	COMMON /FPROP/ Z13(6)	BLDA0280
C	IN MAIN, PROP, RHS	BLDA0290
C	COMMON /FROUDE/ Z14(2)	BLDA0300
C	IN MAIN, INCON, RHS	BLDA0310
C	COMMON /FRUD/ Z15(6)	BLDA0320
C	IN PUDDER, RHS	BLDA0330
C	COMMON /GBOW/ Z16(1)	BLDA0340
C	IN INCON, RHS	BLDA0350
C	COMMON /GEOM/ Z17(138)	BLDA0360
C	IN INCON, WAVES, SIDEWL, RHS, BOWSL, STNSL	BLDA0370
C	COMMON /GEOMBS/ Z18(62)	BLDA0380
C	IN WAVES, RHS, BOWSL	BLDA0390
C	COMMON /GEOMSS/ Z19(62)	BLDA0400
C	IN WAVES, RHS, STNSL	BLDA0410
C	COMMON /GEOMSW/ Z20(11)	BLDA0420
C	IN INCON, SIDEWL	BLDA0430
C	COMMON /KSWICH/ Z21(1)	BLDA0440
C	IN SIDEWL, RHS, STNSL, INTGRL	BLDA0450
C	COMMON /LEAKER/ Z22(4)	BLDA0460
C	IN INCON, BOWSL, STNSL	BLDA0470
C	COMMON /MASSES/ Z23(817)	BLDA0480
C	IN INCON, WAVES, SIDEWL, RUDDER, RHS, BOWSL, STNSL, INTGRL	BLDA0490
C	COMMON /MATRIX/ Z24(36)	BLDA0500
C	IN INCON, RHS	BLDA0510
C	COMMON /MSIDW/ Z25(55)	BLDA0520
C	IN SIDEWL, RHS	BLDA0530
C	COMMON /MWAVE/ Z26(12)	BLDA0540
C	IN WAVES, RHS	BLDA0550
C	COMMON /OPTION/ Z27(4)	BLDA0560
C	IN INCON, RHS	BLDA0570
C	COMMON /PLENUM/ Z28(4)	BLDA0580
C	IN INCON, WAVES, SIDEWL, RHS	BLDA0590
C	COMMON /PRIME/ Z29(5)	BLDA0600
C	IN MAIN, INCON, SIDEWL, RHS, INTGRL	BLDA0610
C	COMMON /PRINT/ Z30(12)	BLDA0620
C	IN MAIN, INCON, WAVES, SIDEWL, PROP, RUDDER, AEROD, RHS, BCWSL,	BLDA0630
C	STNSL, FAN, INTGRL	BLDA0640
C	COMMON /PWAVE/ Z31(2)	BLDA0650
C	IN INCON, RHS	BLDA0660
C	COMMON /RISER/ Z32(1)	BLDA0670
C	IN INCON, WAVES	BLDA0680
C	COMMON /ROLL/ Z33(2)	BLDA0690


```

C IN MAIN, INCON /RUDDR/ Z34(62)
C COMMON /INCON, PROP, RUDDER, RHS
C IN MAIN, INCON, /SIDE/ Z35(22)
C COMMON /WAVES, SIDEWL, RHS
C IN INCON, /SOFTBS/ Z36(20)
C COMMON /RHS, BOWSL, FAN
C IN INCON, /SOFTSS/ Z37(19)
C COMMON /RHS, STNSL, FAN
C IN COMMON, /STABLE/ Z33(5)
C IN INCON, INTGR
C COMMON /STSLR/ Z39(2)
C IN INCON, STNSL
C COMMON /VALGLD/ Z40(20)
C IN MAIN, INCON, RHS, STNSL, INTEGRAL
C COMMON /VARBLE/ Z41(40)
C IN MAIN, INCON, WAVES, SIDEWL, PROP, RUDDER, AEROD, RHS, BOWSL,
C STNSL, FAN, INTGR
C COMMON /WAVE/ Z42(80)
C IN MAIN, INCON, WAVES, SIDEWL, RHS, BOWSL, STNSL
C COMMON /WAVEF / Z43(40)
C IN INCON /SLOPE/ Z44(5)
C IN INCON, RHS, BOWSL
C COMMON /PROMOD/ Z45(7)
C IN MAIN AND ALL SUBROUTINES
DATA Z1/3*0.0/
DATA Z2/25*0.0/
DATA Z3/2*0.0/
DATA Z4/3*0.0/
DATA Z5/10*0.0/
DATA Z6/107*0.0/
DATA Z7/21*0.0/
DATA Z8/6*0.0/
DATA Z9/2*0.0/
DATA Z10/262*0.0/
DATA Z11/7*0.0/
DATA Z12/8*0.0/
DATA Z13/6*0.0/
DATA Z14/2*0.0/
DATA Z15/6*0.0/
DATA Z16/0.0/
DATA Z17/138*0.0/
DATA Z18/62*0.0/
DATA Z19/62*0.0/
DATA Z20/11*0.0/
DATA Z21/0.0/
BLDA0700
BLDA0710
BLDA0720
BLDA0730
BLDA0740
BLDA0750
BLDA0760
BLDA0770
BLDA0780
BLDA0790
BLDA0800
BLDA0810
BLDA0820
BLDA0830
BLDA0840
BLDA0850
BLDA0860
BLDA0870
BLDA0880
BLDA0890
BLDA0900
BLDA0910
BLDA0920
BLDA0930
BLDA0940
BLDA0950
BLDA0960
BLDA0970
BLDA0980
BLDA0990
BLDA1000
BLDA1010
BLDA1020
BLDA1030
BLDA1040
BLDA1050
BLDA1060
BLDA1070
BLDA1080
BLDA1090
BLDA1100
BLDA1110
BLDA1120
BLDA1130
BLDA1140
BLDA1150
BLDA1160
BLDA1170

```


DATA	Z22/4*0.0/
DDATA	Z23/817*0.0/
DDATA	Z24/36*0.0/
DDATA	Z25/55*0.0/
DDATA	Z26/12*0.0/
DDATA	Z27/4*0.0/
DDATA	Z28/4*0.0/
DDATA	Z29/5*0.0/
DDATA	Z30/12*0.0/
DDATA	Z31/2*0.0/
DDATA	Z32/0.0/
DDATA	Z33/2*0.0/
DDATA	Z34/62*0.0/
DDATA	Z35/22*0.0/
DDATA	Z36/20*0.0/
DDATA	Z37/19*0.0/
DDATA	Z38/5*0.0/
DDATA	Z39/2*0.0/
DDATA	Z40/20*0.0/
DDATA	Z41/40*0.0/
DDATA	Z42/80*0.0/
DDATA	Z43/40*0.0/
DDATA	Z44/5*0.0/
DDATA	Z45/7*0.0/

```

SUBROUTINE INCON (TIME)
  REAL*8 TICRD
  INTEGER ON
  COMMON /AIR/ PINF,RHGINF,GAM
  COMMON /AXIS/NXYS(26)
  COMMON /BMCO / IMM,IMNX,IMNY,IBMFIL,BTIME,IMT,XMI(10),YMI(7),IX,IY
  COMMON /COLUMN/ IVERT,ILATRL
  COMMON /CONST/ PI,RAD,UO
  COMMON /CNTRL/CONTN,CONTRQ,CONTH,QMULT,LOUVER,ACONTZ,ACONTW,ZEQUIL
  1,THEQL,ACBASE
  COMMON /CURVE/NCURV(10)
  COMMON /ENGINE/NPS,NPP,THSTS(25),THSTP(25),XP,YP,ZP,STHS,STHP,
  ATIP(25),TIS(25)
  COMMON /EQNCO/ NEQS,TOL(20),JQQ
  COMMON /FAIR/ RHOA,XLAERO
  COMMON /FANMAP/QIN,QBFAN(25),QMFBAN(25),QSFBAN(25),ENBFAN,ENMFAN,
  ENSFAN,BRPM,EMRPM,SRPM,NPTSM,NPTSS
  1,PSFBAN(25),PMFBAN(25),PSFAN(25),TMEB(25),DELB(25),NB,TMES(25),
  2,PBFBAN(25)

```



```

DIMENSION ZZZ(14050)
EQUIVALENCE (ZZZ,NAL)
EQUIVALENCE
1 (VAL(5),P), (VAL(6),Q), (VAL(7),R), (VAL(8),PHI), (VAL(9),THETA),
2 (VAL(10),Z), (VAL(11),BMASS), (VAL(21),X), (VAL(22),Y), (VAL(23),PSI),
3 (VAL(24),PB)
DIMENSION TEMP(7),XMO(10)
DATA BEAM,BETAD,DELO,DELPI,DLRDO,DSO,ISYS,RMAXO,RONO,RRATO,RREVO,
1 THETO,THSSI,TPRINO,UQ,VXO,VZO,XBSI,XCPQ,XLTOT,XPO,XRO,XSSI,YPO,
2 ZPO,ZRO,ZSSI/ 6*0.0,0,20*0.0/

INITIAL CONDITIONS WITH WATSLP

DO 9 I=1,8
ISUM1(I)=0
ISUM2(I)=0
PINF=2116.
RHOINF=.002378
GAM=1.4
GO TO 10
2200 READ(5,3000) NGRAF,NDRW
3000 FORMAT(2I2)
3001 READ(5,3001) NXYS
3002 FORMAT(26I2)
10 READ(5,3002) TICRD
FORMAT(6A8)
READ(5,99) ISYSL,IOPT,(TEMP(I),I=1,7)
IF( ISYSL.EQ. ISYS.AND. ISYSL.EQ. 13) GOTO 70
ISYS=ISYSL
IF( ISYS.LE.0).OR.(ISYS.GT.22)) GO TO 70
GOTO(100,200,300,400,500,600,700,800,900,1000,1100,1200,1300,
11400,1500,1600,1700,1800,1900,2000,2100,2200),ISYS

PROGRAM CONTROL PARAMETERS

CONTINUE
GOTO (101,102,103,104,105,106),IOPT
CONTINUE
STIME=TEMP(1)
FTIME=TEMP(2)
DELO=TEMP(3)
DELPNT=TEMP(4)
TPRINO=TEMP(5)
IF (TPRINO.LT.STIME+DELPNT) TPRINO = STIME+DELPNT
IF (DELO.GT.DELPNT) DELO=DELPNT
IF (DELO.EQ.0.0) GO TO 140
GOTO 10

```

```

INCN0690
INCN0700
INCN0710
INCN0720
INCN0730
INCN0740
INCN0750
INCN0760
INCN0770
INCN0780
INCN0790
INCN0800
INCN0810
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INCN0990
INCN1000
INCN1010
INCN1020
INCN1030
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INCN1050
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INCN1070
INCN1080
INCN1090
INCN1100
INCN1110
INCN1120
INCN1130
INCN1140
INCN1150
INCN1160

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INCN11170
 INCN11180
 INCN11190
 INCN11200
 INCN11210
 INCN11220
 INCN11230
 INCN11240
 INCN11250
 INCN11260
 INCN11270
 INCN11280
 INCN11290
 INCN11300
 INCN11310
 INCN11320
 INCN11330
 INCN11340
 INCN11350
 INCN11360
 INCN11370
 INCN11380
 INCN11390
 INCN11400
 INCN11410
 INCN11420
 INCN11430
 INCN11440
 INCN11450
 INCN11460
 INCN11470
 INCN11480
 INCN11490
 INCN11500
 INCN11510
 INCN11520
 INCN11530
 INCN11540
 INCN11550
 INCN11560
 INCN11570
 INCN11580
 INCN11590
 INCN11600
 INCN11610
 INCN11620
 INCN11630
 INCN11640

```

2000 READ(5,3003) NCURV
3003 FORMAT(10I1)
GO TO 10
2100 READ(5,2210) ISUM1
2210 READ(5,2210) ISUM2
      FORMAT(8I2)
GO TO 10
102  READ(5,191) IACCEL,IVEL,ITRAJ,ISIDWL,IBOWSL,ISTNSL,IWAVES,IRUD,
      1 IPROP,IAEROD,IRHS
GO TO 10
103  READ(5,175) NEQS,JQQ,(TOL(J),J=1,NEQS)
GO TO 10
104  READ(5,191) IVERT,ILATRL,NVD,NVI,NLD,NLI
105  CONTINUE
      13DOF=TEMP(1)
      ISRGE=TEMP(2)
      ITRIM=TEMP(3)
      IDIA=TEMP(4)
GO TO 10
106  CONTINUE
      PROM01=TEMP(1)
      PROM02=TEMP(2)
      PROM03=TEMP(3)
      PROM04=TEMP(4)
      PROM05=TEMP(5)
      PROM06=TEMP(6)
      PROM07=TEMP(7)
GO TO 10
140  WRITE(6,195)
      STOP
C
C
C
      MASS DISTRIBUTION
200  G=32.17
      RHC=1.99
      HRC=RHC/2.
GO TO (210,220,230), ICPT
210  IMM=0
      WEIGHT = TEMP(1)
      AM = WEIGHT/G
      XS = TEMP(2)
      ZS = TEMP(3)
      AIXX = TEMP(4)
      AIYY = TEMP(5)
      AIZZ = TEMP(6)
      AIXZ = TEMP(7)
C

```



```

C      INERTIA MATRIX OPERATIONS
C
212  DC 211 I=1,6
211  DO 211 N=1,6
213  DC 213 N=1,3
      A(N,N)=AM
      A(4,4)=AIXX
      A(5,5)=AIYY
      A(6,6)=AIZZ
      A(4,6)=-AIXZ
      A(6,4)=-AIXZ
      AIMAX=AMAX1(AM,AIXX,AIYY,AIZZ,ABS(AIXZ))
214  DC 214 I=1,6
      DO 214 J=1,6
      A(I,J)=A(I,J)/AIMAX
C
      CALL DMINV (A,6,D)
C
215  DC 215 I=1,6
      DO 215 J=1,6
      A(I,J)=A(I,J)/AIMAX
      IF (D.NE.0.0) GO TO 10
      WRITE (6,216)
      STOP
C
      READ WEIGHT DISTRIBUTION - ASSUME TRANSVERSE (PORT/STBD) SYMMETRY
      X INPUT DIST: FWD. OF (SIDEWALL) TRANSOM
      Y INPUT DIST: TO STARBOARD
      Z INPUT DIST: UP FROM KEEL-LINE
220  I=1
222  READ (5,192) AMI(I),XI(I),YI(I),ZI(I)
      IF (AMI(I).LT.0.0) GO TO 224
      I=I+1
      IF (I.GT.201) GO TO 70
224  NMASS = I-1
      SUM = 0.0
      SUX = 0.0
      SUZ = 0.0
      DO 225 I=1,NMASS
      AMI(I) = AMI(I)/G
      SUM = SUM+AMI(I)
      SUX = SUX+AMI(I)*XI(I)
      SUZ = SUZ+AMI(I)*ZI(I)
225  AM = SUM*2.0
      WEIGHT = AM*G

```

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 INCN2100
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 INCN2990
 INCN3000
 INCN3010
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 INCN3050
 INCN3060
 INCN3070
 INCN3080

C	STERNSEAL	
C	CCNTINUE	
C	XSSI=TEMP(1)	
500	ZSSI=TEMP(2)	
	ALEAK=TEMP(3)	
	CFSS=TEMP(4)	
	ELMAXS=TEMP(5)	
	DFSS=TEMP(6)	
	XLFF=TEMP(7)	
	ARGA=ELMAXS/XLF	
	CCSTH=ARGA	
	THSSI=ARCCOS(ARGA)	
	SINTH=SIN(THSSI)	
	GO TO 10	
C	BCWSEAL	
C	GC TO (610,620),IOPT	
600	CCNTINUE	
610	XBSI=TEMP(1)	
	CFBS=TEMP(2)	
	DPBS=TEMP(3)	
	ZBSI=TEMP(4)	
	ELMAXB=TEMP(5)	
	XBF=TEMP(6)	
	BLEAK=TEMP(7)	
	GOTO 10	
620	CENCA8=TEMP(1)	
	GC TO 10	
C	PLENUM	
C	CCNTINUE	
700	GO TO (705,710),IOPT	
705	CCNTINUE	
	XLBW=TEMP(1)	
	XBBW=TEMP(2)	
	XPWV=TEMP(3)	
	WIDTH=TEMP(4)	
	XL=TEMP(5)	
	XCPO=TEMP(6)	
	BUBHGT=TEMP(7)	
	XLXPWV=XLBW-XPWV	
	PWVHT=(XPWV*XPWV-XLXPWV)*.5/XL	
	XPWVXS=XPWV-XS	
	AEW=XBBW*XLBW	


```

AB=WIDTH+XL
VCLNOM=(ABW+AB)*BUBHGT/2.
CCTO 10
CCCONTINUE
FNCRIT=TEMP(1)
GO TO 10
C      PROPULSION
C800    CONTINUE
        GO TO (805,810),IOPT
C805    CONTINUE
        XFO=TEMP(1)
        YPC=TEMP(2)
        ZPO=TEMP(3)
        GO TO 10
C      BLOCK 8 OPTION 2 REMOVED. ENGINE OUT INPUT IN BLOCK 16
C810    CONTINUE
        GOTO 10
C      RUDDER
C900    CONTINUE
        GO TO (905,910,915),IOPT
905     XRO = TEMP(1)
        YR=TEMP(2)
        ZRO = TEMP(3)
        RSPAN=TEMP(4)
        RASPR=TEMP(5)
        RAREA=TEMP(6)
        RCLB=2.*PI*RASPR/(RASPR+3.)
        RTC=TEMP(7)
        GO TO 10
C910 NOT USED
C910    CONTINUE
        GO TO 10
915     CCCONTINUE
        GOTO 10
C      AERODYNAMICS
C1000   CONTINUE
        XLAERO=TEMP(1)
        BEAM=TEMP(2)

```


INCEN3570
INCEN3580
INCEN3590
INCEN3600
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INCEN3960
INCEN3970
INCEN3980
INCEN3990
INCEN4000
INCEN4010
INCEN4020
INCEN4030
INCEN4040

```

C      RHOA=.5*RHOINF*XLAAERO*BEAM
C      GOTO 10
C      WAVES
C1100  CCNTINUE=IOPT
      IF(IWAVSW.GT.4) GO TO 70
      NWAVE=TEMP(1)
      IF(NWAVE.EQ.0) GOTO 10
      IF(NWAVE.GT.10) GOTO 70
      BETAD=TEMP(2)
      BETA=BETAD/RAD
      CSBET=COS(BETA)
      SINBET=SIN(BETA)
      TC=1.0
      GO TO (1104,1106,1108,1108),IWAVSW
1104  DO 1105 I=1,NWAVE
1105  READ(5,1190) OMEGA(I),AW(I)
      GOTO 10
1106  DO 1107 I=1,NWAVE
1107  READ(5,1190) WAVLEN(I),AW(I)
      GOTO 10
1108  SHTWV=TEMP(3)
      GLG=32.17
      G2=GLG*GLG
      G4=G2*G2
      GOTO(10,10,1110,1111),IWAVSW
1110  CCNTINUE=TEMP(4)
      PERH=TEMP(5)
      WVN=(2.0*3.141592)*(1.0/PERH)
      WXX=(2.0*3.141592)*(1.0/PERL)
      GOTO 1112
1111  CCNTINUE
      WVN = TEMP(4)
      WXX = TEMP(5)
1112  CCNTINUE
      UUU=SQR T(SHTWV/0.0185)*1.6878
      UU4=UUU**4.
      CCC=(WXX/WVN)**(1./NWAVE)
      WWP0=WVN
      DO 1113 I=1,NWAVE
      WWPN=WWP0*CCC
      Wk=(WWPN+WWP0)/2
      DDW=W WPN-WWP0
      WWP0=WWPN
      WW4=WW**4.0

```



```

1113      WW5 = WW**5.0
          SS = 0.0081*G2/(EXP(0.74*G4/(WW4*UU4)))*WW5)
          CMEGA(I) = WW
          AW(I) = SQRT(2.*SS*DOW)
          CCNTINUE
          GC TO 10
C
C
C
1200      INITIAL CONDITIONS
          CCNTINUE
          UC = TEMP(1)
          THETO = TEMP(2)
          DSO = TEMP(3)
          DELPI = TEMP(4)
          DPHI = TEMP(5)
          GC TO 10
          CCNTINUE
1300
C
C
C
          INPUT COMPLETED. 1) PRINT ALL INPUT
          WRITE(6,2004) TITLC
          WRITE(6,2001) STIME,FTIME,DELO,TPRINO,DELPNT
          WRITE(6,2002) IACCEL,IVEL,ITRAJ,ISIDWL,IBOWSL,ISTNSL,IWAVES,IRUD,
1          IPROP,IAEROD,IRHS
          WRITE(6,2021) I3DOF,ISRGE,ITRIM,IDIA
          WRITE(6,2029) PROMO1,PROMO2,PROMO3,PROMO4,PROMO5,PROMO6,PROMO7
          WRITE(6,2003) NEQS,(TOL(J),J=1,NEQS)
          WRITE(6,219) HEIGHT,XS,ZS,AIXX,AIYY,AIZZ,AIXZ
          WRITE(6,217) A,AIMAX
          WRITE(6,2018) NSTA
          WRITE(6,490) YSW,XLSW,CFSW,COSW,VANGLE,VSPAN,VCHGRD,VXO,VY,VZO,
1          AVBMSW,VTC
          WRITE(6,491) NAL,DAL,SAL,NDS,DDS,SDS,NTH,DTH,STH,NBB,DBB,SBB
          IF (IMM.GT.0) WRITE(6,1549) (XMO(J),J=1,IMNX)
          WRITE(6,1519) IMM,IMNX,IMNY,IBMFIL,BTIME,IMT
          IF (IMM.GT.0) WRITE(6,1559) (YMI(J),J=1,IMNY)
          WRITE(6,2010) XLBW,XBBW
          WRITE(6,2011) XL,WIDTH,XCPO,VULNOM,BUBHGT
          WRITE(6,2020) DELPI
          WRITE(6,2009) FNCRI,XLTOT
          WRITE(6,2028) ENBFAN,BRPM,ENMFAN,EMRPM,ENSEFAN,SRPM
          WRITE(6,2013) XRO,YR,ZRO,RONO,RMAXO,RRATO,RREVO,DLRDO
1          WRITE(6,2025) RAREA,XPO,YPO,ZPO
          WRITE(6,2012) XLAERO,BEAM
          WRITE(6,2027) XBSI,CFBS,DPBS,ELMAXB
          WRITE(6,2026) XSSI,ZSSI,ALAEAK,CFSS,ELMAXS,DPSS,XLF
          WRITE(6,2025) UO,THETO,DSO
          WRITE(6,2017)

```



```

C
C
C
1302      AND 2) INITIALIZE VARIABLES FOR CALCS.
DO 1302 I=1,40
  VAL(I) = 0.0
  U = UO*1.6889
  XSS = -(XS-XSSI)
  ZSS = ZS-ZSSI
  THETA = THETO/RAD
  PHI = PHI/RAD
  THEQL = THETA
  DS = DSO/12.
  Z = -ZS+DS
  ZECUIL = Z
  PHIMAX = 0.
  TRCLL = 0.
  IRDS = 0
  TL = 0.0
C
C
C
      WAVE PARAMETERS TABLE
      IF(NWAVE.EQ.0) GOTO 1321
      AMPTC = 1.30287
      GOTO(1310,1315), I,WAVSW
1310      DO 1311 I=1,NWAVE
1311      WAVLEN(I) = 2.*PI*G/(OMEGA(I)*OMEGA(I))
      GOTO 1317
1315      DO 1316 I=1,NWAVE
1316      OMEGA(I) = SQRT(2.*PI*G/WAVLEN(I))
1317      CONTINUE
C
C
C
      CALCULATE INITIAL FREQUENCIES OF ENCOUNTER
DO 1318 I=1,NWAVE
  WAVSLP(I) = 360.0*AW(I)/WAVLEN(I)
  OMEGAE(I) = 2.*PI*(SQRT(G*WAVLEN(I)/(2.*PI))-U*COSBET)/WAVLEN(I)
  ENCPER(I) = 2.0*PI/OMEGAE(I)
  CCNTINUE
1318      WRITE (6,1191) NWAVE,BETAD,(OMEGA(I),OMEGAE(I),WAVLEN(I),AW(I),
1
1321      WAVSLP(I),ENCPER(I),I=1,NWAVE)
      GOTO 1322
1321      WRITE (6,1192)
1322      CCNTINUE
      DO 1303 I=1,4
      DO 1303 N=1,11
1303      ETA(I,N) = 0.0
      DVCLW = 0.0
      EXWAV = 0.0

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INCN5000

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```

FYWAV = 0.0
FZWAV = 0.0
FXWAV = 0.0
FWWAV = 0.0
FVWAV = 0.0
ZBAR=Z
PHIBAR=PHI
THEBAR=THETA
TIME=STIME
DELT = DELO
TPRINT=TPRINO-DELPNT
PWVCON=4.*WEIGHT/(RHO*G*XLBW)
FNCON=SQRT(XLBW*G)
VX=VXO-XS
VZ = ZS-VZO
XP=XP0-XS
XR = XRO-XS
YP=YPO
ZP=ZS-ZPO
ZR = ZS-ZRO
IF (IMM.EQ. 0) GO TO 1305
DO 1304 J=1,IMNX
  XMI(J) = XMO(J) - XS
  CONTINUE
  XCP = XCPO-XS
  ZCP = ZS-BUEHGT
  XBS=XBSI-XS
  N=NSTA(3)
  ZBS=ZS-ZBSI
  DO 1364 J=1,N
    DELYBS=XBBW/(N-1)
    XX(3,J)=XBS-XSSI
    YY(3,J)=-0.5*XBBW+(J-1)*DELYBS
  CONTINUE
  N=N-1
  DO 1367 J=1,N
    YAVGB(J)=(YY(3,J+1)+YY(3,J))/2.
  CONTINUE
  N=NSTA(4)
  DELYSS=XBBW/(N-1)
  DO 1365 J=1,N
    XX(4,J)=-XS
    YY(4,J)=-0.5*XBBW+(J-1)*DELYSS
  CONTINUE
  N=N-1
  DO 1368 J=1,N
    YAVGS(J)=(YY(4,J+1)+YY(4,J))/2.
  CONTINUE
  
```

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XBOW=XLTOT-XS
N=NSTA(1)
DELX=XB SI/(N-1)
DO 1309 J=1,2
DO 1309 I=1,N
XX(J,I)={I-1}*DELX-XS
YY(J,I)= YSW*(2*I-1)
WRITE(6,1366) ((XX(J,N),N=1,11),(YY(J,N),N=1,11),J=1,4)
FORMAT STBD, SIDEWALL /2(11F10.2/), 9H BOW SEAL /2(11F10.2/),
1 15H STERN SEAL /2(11F10.2/)
2 11H STERN SEAL /2(11F10.2/)
N=NSTA(1)-1
DO 1308 I=1,N
XAVG(I)=DELX*(2*I-1)/2.-XS
C
CALL WAVES(TIME)
C
INITIALIZE BUBBLE PRESSURE, ABSOLUTE (PSF)
C
PB=PINF+DELPI
PBAR=DELPI
PBAR=DELPI
PSS=PB+DPSS
PBS=PB+DPBS
AB=ABW-(ABW-AB)*(ZS+Z/BUBHGT)
CF=.37/((U/FNCON)**1.5655981)
WATSLP=PBAR*CF*PWVCON/WEIGHT
IF (IDIA.EQ.1) GO TO 6
VCL=VOLNOM-.5*(AB+ABW)*(Z+ZS)-DVOLW
1+.5*WATSLP*XL*AB
GO TO 7
VOL=VOLNOM-.5*(AB+ABW)*(Z+ZS)-DVOLW+PBAR*.3175333
CONTINUE
BMASS=(PB/PINF)**(1./GAM)*VOL*RHOINF
WRITE(6,2023)
RETURN
C
RUN TERMINATOR
C
1400 WRITE(6,98)
STOP
C
BENDING MOMENT
C
1500 GO TO (1510,1520,1530,1540), IOPT
1510 IMM = TEMP(1)
IF (IMM.GT.3) GO TO 70
IMNX = TEMP(2)

```



```

IF (IMNX.GT.10) GO TO 70
IMNY = TEMP(3)
IF (IMNY.GT.7) GO TO 70
IBMFIL = TEMP(4)
BTIME = TEMP(5)
IF (IMM.EQ.3) IMT = TEMP(6)
GO TO 10
1520 DC 1521 J=1,7
1521 XMO(J) = TEMP(J)
IF (IMNX.LE.7) GO TO 10
READ 1522, (XMO(J),J=8,IMNX)
GO TO 10
1530 DC 1531 J=1,IMNY
1531 YMI(J) = TEMP(J)
GO TO 10
1540 CONTINUE
GO TO 10
1600 CONTINUE
GO TO(1605,1610,1615),ICPT
1605 CONTINUE
C
C VALUES INPUT FOR STBD SCREW
C
THST1=TEMP(1)
NPS=TEMP(2)
STHS=TEMP(3)
IF(NPS.EQ.0,0) GO TO 1609
READ(5,1950)(TIS(J),J=1,NPS)
READ(5,1950)(THSTS(J),J=1,NPS)
GO TO 10
1609 THSTS(1)=THST1
1610 CONTINUE
C
C VALUES INPUT FOR PORT SCREW
C
C
THST2=TEMP(1)
NPP=TEMP(2)
STHP=TEMP(3)
IF(NPP.EQ.0,0) GO TO 1614
READ(5,1950)(TIP(J),J=1,NPP)
READ(5,1950)(THSTP(J),J=1,NPP)
GO TO 10
1614 THSTP(1)=THST2
1615 CONTINUE
C
C VALUES INPUT FOR RUDDER
C
C
DELR=TEMP(1)

```

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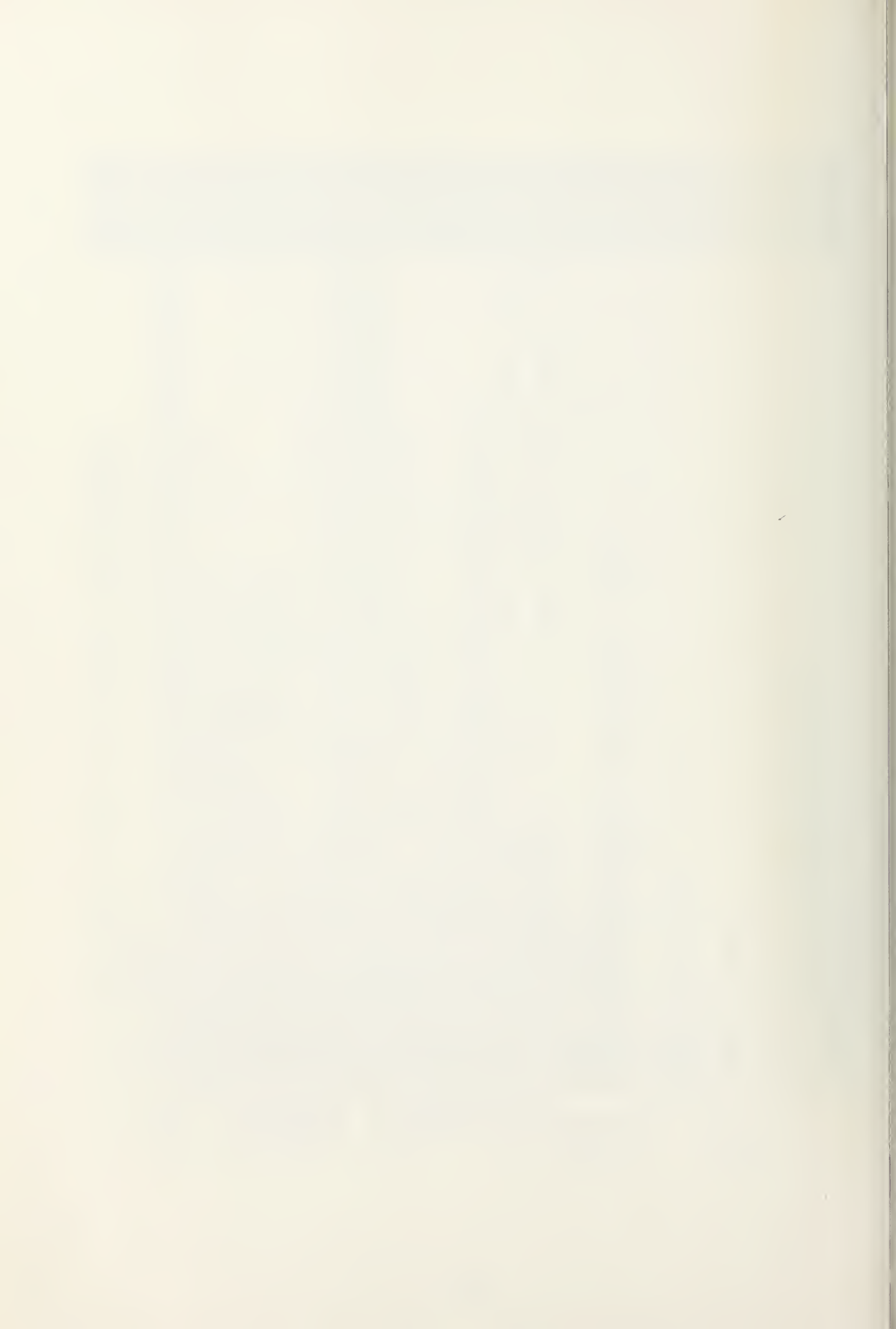
INCEN5970
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NPR=TEMP(2)
IF(NPR.EQ.0.0) GO TO 1616
READ(5,1950)(TIR(J),J=1,NPR)
READ(5,1950)(DELRUD(J),J=1,NPR)
GO TO 10
1616 DELRUD(1)=DELR
GO TO 10
1700 GO TO (1705,1710),IOPT
1705 NB=TEMP(1)
      READ(5,1950)(TMEB(I),I=1,NB)
      READ(5,1950)(DELB(I),I=1,NB)
      GO TO 10
1710 NS=TEMP(1)
      READ(5,1950)(TMES(I),I=1,NS)
      READ(5,1950)(DETS(I),I=1,NS)
      GOTO 10
C
C  TITLE CARD (ALL 80 COLUMNS )
C 1800 READ (5,2022)  TITLC
      GO TO 10
C
C  FAN MAPS
C
C 1900 CONTINUE
1905 GO TO (1905,1910,1915),IOPT
      CONTINUE=TEMP(1)
      ENBFAN=TEMP(2)
      BRPM=TEMP(3)
      NPTSB=TEMP(4)
      IF (READIN.EQ. 0.0) GO TO 10
      READ (5,1950) (PBFAN(J),J=1,NPTSB)
      READ (5,1950) (QBFAN(J),J=1,NPTSB)
      GO TO 10
1910 CONTINUE
      ENMFAN=TEMP(1)
      EMRPM=TEMP(2)
      NPTSM=TEMP(3)
      IF (READIN.EQ. 0.0) GO TO 10
      READ (5,1950) (PMFAN(J),J=1,NPTSM)
      READ (5,1950) (QMFAN(J),J=1,NPTSM)
      GO TO 10
1915 CONTINUE
      ENSFAN=TEMP(1)
      SRPM=TEMP(2)
      NPTSS=TEMP(3)
  
```

```

-23H PLENUM, NOMINAL VOLUME F12.1,10X, 6HHEIGHT F12.4)
2012 FORMAT(/33H PROPUSSION, X, Y, Z COORDINATES 3F12.4/)
2013 FCFORMAT(/28HORUDDER, X, Y, Z COORDINATES 3F12.4/
- 41H RUDDER, ON, MAX, RATE, REVERSE, INITIAL 5F12.4/
- 33H RUDDER, SPAN, ASPECT, AREA, CLB, T/C 5F12.4)
2017 FORMAT(/39H INITIAL CONDITIONS, VELOCITY (KNOTS) = F7.2, 5X,
- 13HPITCH (DEG) = F8.3, 5X, 12HDRAFT (IN) = F8.2)
2018 FORMAT( 49H NUMBER OF STATIONS, SIDEWALLS (P+S), SEALS (R+S) ,4I5)
2020 FORMAT( 38H PLENUM, INITIAL PRESSURE (PSF) F8.2)
2021 FORMAT(79H PROGRAM OPTION SWITCH SETTINGS (LATERAL PLANE, CONSTANT
- SPEED, TRIM, MEMBRANE) 7I5)
2022 FCFORMAT (20A4 )
2023 FCFORMAT ( 1H1 )
2025 FCFORMAT( 16H STERNSEAL INPUT 7F12.4 )
2026 FCFORMAT( 16H BOWSEAL INPUT 7F12.4 )
2027 FCFORMAT( 19H AERODYNAMICS INPUT 7F12.4)
2028 FCFORMAT( 33H OFANS, NO. + RPM, BOW, MAIN, STERN 3(F10.0,F10.1))
2029 FCFORMAT(32H PROGRAM MODIFICATION SETTINGS 7(F12.4,1X))
END

```

```

INCN7410
INCN7420
INCN7430
INCN7440
INCN7450
INCN7460
INCN7470
INCN7480
INCN7490
INCN7500
INCN7510
INCN7520
INCN7530
INCN7540
INCN7550
INCN7560
INCN7570
INCN7580
INCN7590

```

```

C
C
C
SUBROUTINE DMINV (A,N,D)
DIMENSION A(6,6),PIVOT(6)
DIMENSION IPVOT(6),INDEX(6,2)
EQUIVALENCE (IROW,JROW),(ICOL,JCOL)
D=1.0
DC 17 J=1,N
IPVOT(J)=0
CONTINUE
DC 135 I=1,N
T=0.0
DO 9 J=1,N
IF(IPVOT(J)-1) 13,9,13
DC 23 K=1,N
IF(IPVOT(K)-1) 43,23,81
IF (ABS(T)-ABS(A(J,K))) 83,23,23
IROW=J
ICOL=K
T=A(J,K)
CONTINUE
IPVOT(ICOL)=IPVOT(ICOL)+1
IF(IROW-ICOL) 73,109,73
D=-D
DC 12 L=1,N

```

```

DMV 0010
DMV 0020
DMV 0030
DMV 0040
DMV 0050
DMV 0060
DMV 0070
DMV 0080
DMV 0090
DMV 0100
DMV 0110
DMV 0120
DMV 0130
DMV 0140
DMV 0150
DMV 0160
DMV 0170
DMV 0180
DMV 0190
DMV 0200
DMV 0210
DMV 0220
DMV 0230
DMV 0240
DMV 0250
DMV 0260
DMV 0270

```


DMV 0280
DMV 0290
DMV 0300
DMV 0310
DMV 0320
DMV 0330
DMV 0340
DMV 0350
DMV 0360
DMV 0370
DMV 0380
DMV 0390
DMV 0400
DMV 0410
DMV 0420
DMV 0430
DMV 0440
DMV 0450
DMV 0460
DMV 0470
DMV 0480
DMV 0490
DMV 0500
DMV 0510
DMV 0520
DMV 0530
DMV 0540
DMV 0550
DMV 0560
DMV 0570
DMV 0580
DMV 0590
DMV 0600
DMV 0610
DMV 0620

```

T=A(IROW,L)
A(IROW,L)=A(ICOL,L)
A(ICOL,L)=T
CCNTINUE
INDEX(I,1)=IROW
INDEX(I,2)=ICOL
PIVOT(I)=A(ICOL,ICOL)
D=D*PIVOT(I)
A(ICOL,ICOL)=1.0
DC 205 L=1,N
A(ICOL,L)=A(ICOL,L)/PIVOT(I)
CCNTINUE
DC 134 LI=1,N
IF(LI-ICOL) 21,134,21
T=A(LI,ICOL)
A(LI,ICOL)=0.0
DC 89 L=1,N
A(LI,L)=A(LI,L)-A(ICOL,L)*T
CCNTINUE
CCNTINUE
CCNTINUE
DC 3 I=1,N
L=N-I+1
IF(INDEX(L,1)-INDEX(L,2)) 19,3,19
JROW=INDEX(L,1)
JCOL=INDEX(L,2)
DC 549 K=1,N
T=A(K,JROW)
A(K,JCOL)=T
A(K,JROW)=A(K,JCOL)
CCNTINUE
CCNTINUE
RETURN
END

```

12
109
205
21
89
134
135
19
549
3
C 81
END

WAVS0010
WAVS0020
WAVS0030
WAVS0040
WAVS0050
WAVS0060
WAVS0070
WAVS0080
WAVS0090
WAVS0100

```

SUBROUTINE WAVES(TIME)
INTEGER ON
COMMON /BMCO / IMM,IMNX,IMNY,IBMFIL,BTIME,IMT,XMI(10),YMI(7),IX,IY
COMMON /CONST/ PI,RAD,UO
COMMON /GEOM/ WIDTH,XL,XX(4,11),YY(4,11),NSTA(4),AB,VOLNCM
1,DELS(4,10),XCP,ZCP
COMMON /GEOMBS/DETABX(11),DETABT(11),ARM1B(10),ARM2B(10)
1,DFBS(10),TSK1B(10)
COMMON /GEOMSS/DETADX(11),DETADT(11),ARMIS(10),DFSS(10),TSKIS(10)

```

C
C


```

1, ARM2S(10)
COMMON /MASSES/ AM, AIXX, AIYY, AIZZ, AIXZ, AIMAX, G, WEIGHT, RHO, NMAS,
COMMON /MWAVE/ FXW(2), FYW(2), FZW(2), FKW(2), FMW(2), FNW(2)
COMMON /PLENUM/XLBW, XBBW, ABW, BUBHGT
COMMON /PRINT/ON, IACCEL, IVEL, IITRAJ, ISIDLW, IBOWSL, ISTNSL, IWAVES,
IRUD, IPROP, IAEROD, IRHS
COMMON /PROMOD/ PROMO1, PROMO2, PROMO3, PROMO4, PROMO5, PROMO6, PROMO7
COMMON /RISER/ AMPTC
COMMON /SIDE/FXSW, FYSW, FZSW, FKSW, FMSW, FNSW, ALSW, YSW, XLSW, CFSW, CDSW
COMMON /VCHORD, VSPAN, VANGLE, VCOS, VX, VY, VZ, AVBMSW, DELX, VTC
1, VAREA
COMMON /VARBLE/ VAL(40)
COMMON /WAVE/ ETA(4,11), AW(10), OMEGA(10), DVCLW, NWAWE, BETA,
FXWAV, FYWAV, FZWAV, FKWAV, FMWAV, FNWAV
ZBAR, PHIBAR, THEBAR, TC, COSBET, SINBET, PBBAR
COMMON /WAVTAB/ NAL, DAL, SAL, NDS, ODS, SOS, NTH, DTH, STH, NBB, DBB, SBB,
AC1(20,5,7), AC2(20,5,7), AC3(20,5,7), AC4(20,5,7),
AC5(20,5,7), AC6(20,5,7), AC7(20,5,7),
AC8(20,5,7), AC9(20,5,7), AC10(20,5,7),
AS1(20,5,7), AS2(20,5,7), AS3(20,5,7), AS4(20,5,7),
AS5(20,5,7), AS6(20,5,7), AS7(20,5,7),
AS8(20,5,7), AS9(20,5,7), AS10(20,5,7),
BB(36), XREF, RX
DIMENSION WCO(2), WCOO(2), WC1(2), WC2(2), WC3(2), WC4(2), WC5(2), WC6(2),
WC7(2), WC8(2),
DIMENSION WSO(2), WSOO(2), WS1(2), WS2(2), WS3(2), WS4(2), WS5(2), WS6(2),
WS7(2), WS8(2)
EQUIVALENCE (VAL(6),Q), (VAL(7),R), (VAL(8),PHI), (VAL(9),THETA),
(VAL(10),Z), (VAL(11),BMAS), (VAL(21),X), (VAL(22),Y), (VAL(23),PSI),
(VAL(24),PB)
EQUIVALENCE (VAL(16),ETACG)
IF (NWAVE.EQ.0) RETURN
CALCULATION OF SHIFT OF XCPO
XCPU=XCPO+0.001975*(U*0.5921-30.0)**2-0.974
XCPC=SHXYAX(XCPU,ZCP,THETA,PI)
GAMMA=BETA-PSI
SIGAM=SIG(GAMMA)
CQGAM=CCS(GAMMA)
FC=-X*COBET -Y*SINBET
DVCLW=0.0
ETACG=0.0
N=NSTA(3)
DO 1 J=1,N
DETABX(J)=0.0

```

```

WAVSO120
WAVSO130
WAVSO140
WAVSO150
WAVSO160
WAVSO170
WAVSO180
WAVSO190
WAVSO200
WAVSO210
WAVSO220
WAVSO230
WAVSO240
WAVSO250
WAVSO260
WAVSO270
WAVSO280
WAVSO290
WAVSO300
WAVSO310
WAVSO320
WAVSO330
WAVSO340
WAVSO350
WAVSO360
WAVSO370
WAVSO380
WAVSO390
WAVSO400
WAVSO410
WAVSO420
WAVSO430
WAVSO440
WAVSO450
WAVSO460
WAVSO470
WAVSO480
WAVSO490
WAVSO500
WAVSO510
WAVSO520
WAVSO530
WAVSO540
WAVSO550
WAVSO560
WAVSO570
WAVSO580
WAVSO590

```

C
C
C
C


```

1  CONTINUE
   N=NSTA(4)
   DO 2 J=1,N
     DETADX(J)=0.0
   CONTINUE
   DO 10 J=1,4
     N=NSTA(J)
     DO 10 K=1,N
       ETA(J,K)=0.0
     DC 15 J=1,2
     FXW(J) = 0.0
     FYW(J) = 0.0
     FZW(J) = 0.0
     FVW(J) = 0.0
     FNW(J) = 0.0
   CONTINUE
15  XSS = -XSS
   IF (INT.EQ.2) XSS = XMI(IX)
   IP = 1 + (THEBAR*RAD-STH)/DTH
   IP=MAXO(MINO(IP+1,NTH),1)
   IPT=MINO(IP+1,NTH)
   DTHETA=(IP-1)*DTH+STH
   DIPE = (THEBAR*RAD-DTHETA)/DTH
   TIME RI = FFACTOR FOR WAVE AMPLITUDE
   AMPFAC=1.-EXP(-TIME/AMPTC)
   DO 100 I=1,NWAVE
     OM1=OMEGA(I)
     CM2=CM1*OM1
     XWK=CM2/G
     AA=AW(I)*AMPFAC
     FT=OM1*TIME+XWK*FO
     AL=XWK*COGAM
     IAA=1+(ABS(AL)-SAL)/DAL
     IAA=MAXO(MINO(IAA,NAL),1)
     IAA1=MINO(IAA+1,NAL)
     DAA= (IAA-1)*DAL+SAL
     DIA= (ABS(AL)-DAA)/DAL
     SALP=SIGN(1.,AL)
   WAVE FORCES AND MOMENTS ON THE SIDEWALLS
C
C
C  DC 40 J=1,2
     YLSW=(2*J-3)*YSW
     WE=FT+XWK*SIGAM*YLSN
     CT=COS(WE)
     DS= ZBAR+ZS+YLSW*PHIBAR

```

WAVS0600
 WAVS0610
 WAVS0620
 WAVS0630
 WAVS0640
 WAVS0650
 WAVS0660
 WAVS0670
 WAVS0680
 WAVS0690
 WAVS0700
 WAVS0710
 WAVS0720
 WAVS0730
 WAVS0740
 WAVS0750
 WAVS0760
 WAVS0770
 WAVS0780
 WAVS0790
 WAVS0800
 WAVS0810
 WAVS0820
 WAVS0830
 WAVS0840
 WAVS0850
 WAVS0860
 WAVS0870
 WAVS0880
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 WAVS0930
 WAVS0940
 WAVS0950
 WAVS0960
 WAVS0970
 WAVS0980
 WAVS0990
 WAVS1000
 WAVS1010
 WAVS1020
 WAVS1030
 WAVS1040
 WAVS1050
 WAVS1060
 WAVS1070


```

DSR=DS-(XREF-XS)*THEBAR
ID=1.+(DSR*12.-SDS)/DDS
ID=MAXO(MINO(ID,NDS),1)
DDSR=(ID-1)*DDS+SDS
DIID=(DSR*12.-DDSR)/DDS
IUI=MINO(ID+1,NDS)
DSS=DS-XSS*THEBAR
ZCRI=(SIGN(1.,DSS)+1.)/2.
DSS=DSS*ZCRI
IDSS=1.5+(DSS-SBB)/DBB
IDSS=MINO(NBB,IDSS)
BS=BB(IDSS)
CK=COS(XWK*CGAM*XSS)
A33S=(RHO*PI*BS**2)/8.
SK=SIN(XWK*CGAM*XSS)
A22S=(RHO*.4*PI*DSS**2)/2.
A42S=0.0

```

C C C INTERPOLATION OF WAVE TABLES

```

K=1
L=IAA
CONTINUE
BCO=AC0(L, ID, IP)
BC1=AC1(L, ID, IP)
BC2=AC2(L, ID, IP)
BC3=AC3(L, ID, IP)
BC4=AC4(L, ID, IP)
BC5=AC5(L, ID, IP)
BC6=AC6(L, ID, IP)
BC7=AC7(L, ID, IP)
BC8=AC8(L, ID, IP)
BS0=AS0(L, ID, IP)
BS1=AS1(L, ID, IP)
BS2=AS2(L, ID, IP)
BS3=AS3(L, ID, IP)
BS4=AS4(L, ID, IP)
BS5=AS5(L, ID, IP)
BS6=AS6(L, ID, IP)
BS7=AS7(L, ID, IP)
BS8=AS8(L, ID, IP)
WCO=(K)=BCO+DID*(AC0+DID*(AC1+DID*(AC2+DID*(AC3+DID*(AC4+DID*(AC5+DID*(AC6+DID*(AC7+DID*(AC8+DID*(BS0+BS1+BS2+BS3+BS4+BS5+BS6+BS7+BS8))))))))
1 WCO(K)=BCO+DID*(AC0+DID*(AC1+DID*(AC2+DID*(AC3+DID*(AC4+DID*(AC5+DID*(AC6+DID*(AC7+DID*(AC8+DID*(BS0+BS1+BS2+BS3+BS4+BS5+BS6+BS7+BS8))))))))
1 WCI(K)=BCI+DID*(AC1+DID*(AC2+DID*(AC3+DID*(AC4+DID*(AC5+DID*(AC6+DID*(AC7+DID*(AC8+DID*(BS1+BS2+BS3+BS4+BS5+BS6+BS7+BS8))))))))

```

WAVS1080
WAVS1090
WAVS1100
WAVS1110
WAVS1120
WAVS1130
WAVS1140
WAVS1150
WAVS1160
WAVS1170
WAVS1180
WAVS1190
WAVS1200
WAVS1210
WAVS1220
WAVS1230
WAVS1240
WAVS1250
WAVS1260
WAVS1270
WAVS1280
WAVS1290
WAVS1300
WAVS1310
WAVS1320
WAVS1330
WAVS1340
WAVS1350
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WAVS1370
WAVS1380
WAVS1390
WAVS1400
WAVS1410
WAVS1420
WAVS1430
WAVS1440
WAVS1450
WAVS1460
WAVS1470
WAVS1480
WAVS1490
WAVS1500
WAVS1510
WAVS1520
WAVS1530
WAVS1540
WAVS1550


```

1 WC2 +DID*(AC1 (L, ID1, IP1)-AC1 (L, ID1, IP1)-AC1 (L, ID1, IP1)+BC1 ))
1 WC3 +DID*(AC2 (L, ID1, IP1)-AC2 (L, ID1, IP1)-AC2 (L, ID1, IP1)+BC2 ))
1 WC4 +DID*(AC3 (L, ID1, IP1)-AC3 (L, ID1, IP1)-AC3 (L, ID1, IP1)+BC3 ))
1 WC5 +DID*(AC4 (L, ID1, IP1)-AC4 (L, ID1, IP1)-AC4 (L, ID1, IP1)+BC4 ))
1 WC6 +DID*(AC5 (L, ID1, IP1)-AC5 (L, ID1, IP1)-AC5 (L, ID1, IP1)+BC5 ))
1 WC7 +DID*(AC6 (L, ID1, IP1)-AC6 (L, ID1, IP1)-AC6 (L, ID1, IP1)+BC6 ))
1 WC8 +DID*(AC7 (L, ID1, IP1)-AC7 (L, ID1, IP1)-AC7 (L, ID1, IP1)+BC7 ))
1 WS0 +DID*(AC8 (L, ID1, IP1)-AC8 (L, ID1, IP1)-AC8 (L, ID1, IP1)+BC8 ))
1 WS00 +DID*(AS0 (L, ID1, IP1)-AS0 (L, ID1, IP1)-AS0 (L, ID1, IP1)+BS0 ))
1 WS1 +DID*(AS1 (L, ID1, IP1)-AS1 (L, ID1, IP1)-AS1 (L, ID1, IP1)+BS1 ))
1 WS2 +DID*(AS2 (L, ID1, IP1)-AS2 (L, ID1, IP1)-AS2 (L, ID1, IP1)+BS2 ))
1 WS3 +DID*(AS3 (L, ID1, IP1)-AS3 (L, ID1, IP1)-AS3 (L, ID1, IP1)+BS3 ))
1 WS4 +DID*(AS4 (L, ID1, IP1)-AS4 (L, ID1, IP1)-AS4 (L, ID1, IP1)+BS4 ))
1 WS5 +DID*(AS5 (L, ID1, IP1)-AS5 (L, ID1, IP1)-AS5 (L, ID1, IP1)+BS5 ))
1 WS6 +DID*(AS6 (L, ID1, IP1)-AS6 (L, ID1, IP1)-AS6 (L, ID1, IP1)+BS6 ))
1 WS7 +DID*(AS7 (L, ID1, IP1)-AS7 (L, ID1, IP1)-AS7 (L, ID1, IP1)+BS7 ))
1 WS8 +DID*(AS8 (L, ID1, IP1)-AS8 (L, ID1, IP1)-AS8 (L, ID1, IP1)+BS8 ))
IF(K.EQ. 2) GOTQ 42
K=2 IAA1
L=2 IAA1
GOTO 41
BC00 = WCO0 (1) +DIA*(WCO0 (2)-WCO0 (1))
BC01 = WCO1 (1) +DIA*(WCO1 (2)-WCO1 (1))
BC02 = WCO2 (1) +DIA*(WCO2 (2)-WCO2 (1))
BC03 = WCO3 (1) +DIA*(WCO3 (2)-WCO3 (1))
BC04 = WCO4 (1) +DIA*(WCO4 (2)-WCO4 (1))
BC05 = WCO5 (1) +DIA*(WCO5 (2)-WCO5 (1))
BC06 = WCO6 (1) +DIA*(WCO6 (2)-WCO6 (1))
BC07 = WCO7 (1) +DIA*(WCO7 (2)-WCO7 (1))

```


WAVS2040
WAVS2050
WAVS2060
WAVS2070
WAVS2080
WAVS2090
WAVS2100
WAVS2110
WAVS2120
WAVS2130
WAVS2140
WAVS2150
WAVS2160
WAVS2170
WAVS2180
WAVS2190
WAVS2200
WAVS2210
WAVS2220
WAVS2230
WAVS2240
WAVS2250
WAVS2260
WAVS2270
WAVS2280
WAVS2290
WAVS2300
WAVS2310
WAVS2320
WAVS2330
WAVS2340
WAVS2350
WAVS2360
WAVS2370
WAVS2380
WAVS2390
WAVS2400
WAVS2410
WAVS2420
WAVS2430
WAVS2440
WAVS2450
WAVS2460
WAVS2470
WAVS2480
WAVS2490
WAVS2500
WAVS2510

BC8 = (WS8 (1)+DIA*(WC8 (2)-WC8 (1)))*SALP
BS00=(WS00 (1)+DIA*(WS00 (2)-WS00 (1)))*SALP
BS1 =(WS1 (1)+DIA*(WS1 (2)-WS1 (1)))*SALP
BS2 =(WS2 (1)+DIA*(WS2 (2)-WS2 (1)))*SALP
BS3 =(WS3 (1)+DIA*(WS3 (2)-WS3 (1)))*SALP
BS4 =(WS4 (1)+DIA*(WS4 (2)-WS4 (1)))*SALP
BS5 =(WS5 (1)+DIA*(WS5 (2)-WS5 (1)))*SALP
BS6 =(WS6 (1)+DIA*(WS6 (2)-WS6 (1)))*SALP
BS7 =(WS7 (1)+DIA*(WS7 (2)-WS7 (1)))*SALP
BS8 =(WS8 (1)+DIA*(WS8 (2)-WS8 (1)))*SALP

SHIFT MOMENT CENTER FROM XREF TO C.G.

BC00 = BC00-(XS-XREF)*BC0
BC3 = BC3-(XS-XREF)*BC1
BC4 = BC4-(XS-XREF)*BC2
BC6 = BC6-(XS-XREF)*BC5
BS00 = BS00-(XS-XREF)*BS0
BS3 = BS3-(XS-XREF)*BS1
BS4 = BS4-(XS-XREF)*BS2
BS6 = BS6-(XS-XREF)*BS5

CALCULATE WAVE FORCES AND MOMENTS

FZC= BS1-XWK*G*(BS2+BS0)-U*OM1*(-A33S*CK-AL*BS2)
FZS= BC1-XWK*G*(BC2+BS0)+U*OM1*(-A33S*CK+AL*BC2)
FNC= BS3-XWK*G*(BS4+BS00)+U*OM1*(-A33S*XS*CK-BC2-AL*BS4)
FMS= BC3-XWK*G*(BC4+BC00)+U*OM1*(-A33S*XS*CK-BS2+AL*BC4)
FYS= -XWK*G*(BC5+BS0)-U*OM1*(-A22S*CK+AL*BC5)
FNC= XWK*G*(BS5+BS0)-U*OM1*(-A22S*CK-AL*BS5)
FNC= XWK*G*(BC6+BS00)-U*OM1*(-A22S*XS*CK-BS5+AL*BC6)
FKC= XWK*G*(BC7-BS8)+U*OM1*(-A22S*XS*CK-BC8)
FKS= -XWK*G*(BS7-BS8)+U*OM1*(-A42S*CK+AL*BS8)
FZW(J)=FZW(J)-AA*(FZC*CT+FYMS*ST)
FNW(J)=FNW(J)+AA*(FNC*CT+FYMS*ST)*SIGAM
FNW(J)=FNW(J)-AA*(FNC*CT+FYMS*ST)*SIGAM
FKW(J)=FKW(J)-AA*(FKC*CT+FKS*ST)*SIGAM
FXW(J)=FXW(J)-2.*AA*RHO*G*BS*DSS*SK*CT
CONTINUE

40

IF (IMT.EQ.2) GO TO 100

WAVE ELEVATION AROUND THE SIDEWALLS AND SEALS

DO 20 J=1,4
N=NSTA(J)

CCC

CCC

CCC


```

20      DC 20 K=1,N
      ETA(J,K)=ETA(J,K)+SIN(XWK*(- XX(J,K)*COGAM-YY(J,K)*SIGAM)+FT)*AA
      CONTINUE
      ETACG=ETACG+AA*SIN(FT)
      N=NSTA(3)
      DO 25 J=1,N
      ARG=AA*COS(XWK*(-XX(3,J)*COGAM)+FT)
      DETABX(J)=DETABX(J)-XWK*COGAM*ARG
      CONTINUE
25      N=NSTA(4)
      DO 30 J=1,N
      ARG=AA*COS(XWK*(-XX(4,J)*COGAM)+FT)
      DETADX(J)=DETADEX(J)-XWK*COGAM*ARG
      CONTINUE
30      WAVE PUMPING
      X1=XWK*XLBW*COGAM/2.
      X2=XWK*XBBW*SIGAM/2.
      FTT=FT-XWK*XCPC*COGAM
      DVOLW=DVOLW+AA*ABW*T2(X1)*T2(X2)*SIN(FTT)
      CONTINUE
      IF (IMT.EQ.2) RETURN
100     TOTAL WAVE FORCES AND MOMENTS
      C
      C
      C
      FXWAV=FXW(1)+FXW(2)
      FYWAV=FYW(1)+FYW(2)
      FZWAV=FZW(1)+FZW(2)
      FKWAV=FKW(1)+FKW(2)+(FZW(2)-FZW(1))*YSW
      FMWAV=FMW(1)+FMW(2)-(FXW(2)-FXW(1))*YSW
      FNWAV=FNW(1)+FNW(2)+(FXW(2)-FXW(1))*YSW
      IF (IWAVES.NE.CN) RETURN
      WRITE(6,200) (ETA(I,J),J=1,11),I=1,4),ETACG,DVOLW
      1,FXWAV,FYWAV,FZWAV,FKWAV,FMWAV,FNWAV
      C
      200  FORMAT(/10X,5HWAVES /63H WAVE ELEVATIONS AT CRAFT STATIONS RELATIV
      1E TO CALM WATER (FT.) /14H PORT SIDEWALL /11F10.5/14H STBD
      2L /11F10.5/5H 80W SEAL /11F10.5/11H STERN SEAL /11F10.5/25H
      3LEVATION AT C.G. = F10.5,10X,43HPLENUM VOLUME LOST DUE TO WAVES (
      4U. FT.) = F15.5/10X,23HWAVES FX,FY,FZ,FK,FM,FN /6E15.4)
      C
      RETURN
      END
      C
      C
      C
      FUNCTION SHXYAX (X,Z,ANGYAX,PI)
      SHX 0010
      SHX 0020

```


SHX 0030
SHX 0040
SHX 0050
SHX 0060
SHX 0070
SHX 0080
SHX 0090
SHX 0100
SHX 0110
SHX 0120
SHX 0130
SHX 0140
SHX 0150
SHX 0160
SHX 0170

SWTB0010
SWTB0020
SWTB0030
SWTB0040
SWTB0050
SWTB0060
SWTB0070
SWTB0080
SWTB0090
SWTB0100
SWTB0110
SWTB0120
SWTB0130
SWTB0140
SWTB0150
SWTB0160
SWTB0170
SWTB0180
SWTB0190
SWTB0200
SWTB0210
SWTB0220
SWTB0230
SWTB0240
SWTB0250
SWTB0260
SWTB0270
SWTB0280
SWTB0290
SWTB0300
SWTB0310

```

H=SQRT(X**2+Z**2)
I=(X,EQ.0.0) GO TO 1
ARG=Z/X
ANGOLD=ATAN(ARG)
IF(ANGOLD.GE.0.0) GO TO 2
ANGNEW=ANGOLD+PI-ANGYAX
GO TO 3
1 ANGNEW=PI/2.0-ANGYAX
GO TO 3
2 ANGNEW=ANGOLD-ANGYAX
3 SHXYAX=H*COS(ANGNEW)
RETURN
END

```

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SIDETAB PROGRAM FOR COMPUTING SIDEWALL TABLE OF FORCES AND MOMENTS
1 DIMENSION FC1(95),FC2(95),FC3(95),FC4(95),FC5(95),FC6(95),FC7(95)
1 DIMENSION FFC0(95),FFC00(95),FFC8(95)
1 DIMENSION FS1(95),FS2(95),FS3(95),FS4(95),FS5(95),FS6(95),FS7(95)
1 DIMENSION FFS0(95),FFS00(95),FFS8(95)
1 DIMENSION Z(14050),XIN(10)
COMMON /ATAB/ NAL,DAL,SAL,NDS,DDS,SDS,NTH,DTH,STH,NB3,DBB,SBB,
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192 AS749(20,5,7),AS750(20,5,7),AS751(20,5,7),AS752(20,5,7),
193 AS753(20,5,7),AS754(20,5,7),AS755(20,5,7),AS756(20,5,7),
194 AS757(20,5,7),AS758(20,5,7),AS759(20,5,7),AS760(20,5,7),
195 AS761(20,5,7),AS762(20,5,7),AS763(20,5,7),AS764(20,5,7),
196 AS765(20,5,7),AS766(20,5,7),AS767(20,5,7),AS768(20,5,7),
197 AS769(20,5,7),AS770(20,5,7),AS771(20,5,7),AS772(20,5,7),
198 AS773(20,5,7),AS774(20,5,7),AS775(20,5,7),AS776(20,5,7),
199 AS777(20,5,7),AS778(20,5,7),AS779(20,5,7),AS780(20,5,7),
200 AS781(20,5,7),AS782(20,5,7),AS783(20,5,7),AS784(20,5,7),
201 AS785(20,5,7),AS786(20,5,7),AS787(20,5,7),AS788(20,5,7),
202 AS789(20,5,7),AS790(20,5,7),AS791(20,5,7),AS792(20,5,7),
203 AS793(20,5,7),AS794(20,5,7),AS795(20,5,7),AS796(20,5,7),
204 AS797(20,5,7),AS798(20,5,7),AS799(20,5,7),AS800(20,5,7),
205 AS801(20,5,7),AS802(20,5,7),AS803(20,5,7),AS804(20,5,7),
206 AS805(20,5,7),AS806(20,5,7),AS807(20,5,7),AS808(20,5,7),
207 AS809(20,5,7),AS810(20,5,7),AS811(20,5,7),AS812(20,5,7),
208 AS813(20,5,7),AS814(20,5,7),AS815(20,5,7),AS816(20,5,7),
209 AS817(20,5,7),AS818(20,5,7),AS819(20,5,7),AS820(20,5,7),
210 AS821(20,5,7),AS822(20,5,7),AS823(20,5,7),AS824(20,5,7),
211 AS825(20,5,7),AS826(20,5,7),AS827(20,5,7),AS828(20,5,7),
212 AS829(20,5,7),AS830(20,5,7),AS831(20,5,7),AS832(20,5,7),
213 AS833(20,5,7),AS834(20,5,7),AS835(20,5,7),AS836(20,5,7),
214 AS837(20,5,7),AS838(20,5,7),AS839(20,5,7),AS840(20,5,7),
215 AS841(20,5,7),AS842(20,5,7),AS843(20,5,7),AS844(20,5,7),
216 AS845(20,5,7),AS846(20,5,7),AS847(20,5,7),AS848(20,5,7),
217 AS849(20,5,7),AS850(20,5,7),AS851(20,5,7),AS852(20,5,7),
218 AS853(20,5,7),AS854(20,5,7),AS855(20,5,7),AS856(20,5,7),
219 AS857(20,5,7),AS858(20,5,7),AS859(20,5,7),AS860(20,5,7),
220 AS861(20,5,7),AS862(20,5,7),AS863(20,5,7),AS864(20,5,7),
221 AS865(20,5,7),AS866(20,5,7),AS867(20,5,7),AS868(20,5,7),
222 AS869(20,5,7),AS870(20,5,7),AS871(20,5,7),AS872(20,5,7),
223 AS873(20,5,7),AS874(20,5,7),AS875(20,5,7),AS876(20,5,7),
224 AS877(20,5,7),AS878(20,5,7),AS879(20,5,7),AS880(20,5,7),
225 AS881(20,5,7),AS882(20,5,7),AS883(20,5,7),AS884(20,5,7),
226 AS885(20,5,7),AS886(20,5,7),AS887(20,5,7),AS888(20,5,7),
227 AS889(20,5,7),AS890(20,5,7),AS891
```



```

C      READ MAX. DRAFT
      READ(5,900) DRMAX
C
C      READ REFERENCE POSITION + INTEGRAL LIMITS (DISTANCES FROM TRANSOM)
      READ (5,906) XREF
      READ (5,907) NIN, (XIN(I), I=1,NIN)
      IF (NIN.GT.10) GO TO 211
      WRITE(6,INPUT)
      IF (SAL.NE.0.) GOTO 212
      PI=4.*ATAN(1.)
      RAD=180./PI
      WRITE (6,999)
C
C      READ OFFSET DATA (BOW TO STERN)
      XX IS LONGITUDINAL DISTANCE OF STATION FROM BOW - INCHES
      YY IS LOCAL WATERLINE BEAM - FEET
      ZZ IS CORRESPONDING HEIGHT OF LOCAL BEAM - FEET
C
C      DO 40 J=1,NSTA
      READ(5,900) XX(J), (ZZ(I,J), YY(I,J)), I=1,ND)
      JJ=J-1
      WRITE(6,903) JJ, XX(J), (ZZ(I,J), YY(I,J)), I=1,ND)
      CONTINUE XX(INCHES) TO XX(FEET)
      DO 41 J=1,NSTA
      XX(J) = XX(J)/12.
      XRAF = XX(NSTA)-XREF
C
C      GENERATE TABLES FOR SIDEWALLS AND WAVES
C
      MSTA=NSTA
      NINI = NIN+1
      DO 101 IN=1,NINI
      NSTA = MSTA
      IF (IN.EQ.1) GO TO 48
      XXX = XX(MSTA)-XIN(IN-1)
      GO TO 49
      48 XXX = XX(MSTA)
      49 XINT = XRAF-XXX
      DO 100 IA=1,NAL
      AL = SAL+DAL*(IA-1)
      DO 100 ID=1,NDS
      DS = (SDS+DDS*(ID-1))/12.0
      DO 100 IP=1,NTH
      TH = (STH+DTH*(IP-1))/RAD
      DO 80 J=1,NSTA
      JJ=J-1

```

SWTB0320
 SWTB0330
 SWTB0340
 SWTB0350
 SWTB0360
 SWTB0370
 SWTB0380
 SWTB0390
 SWTB0400
 SWTB0410
 SWTB0420
 SWTB0430
 SWTB0440
 SWTB0450
 SWTB0460
 SWTB0470
 SWTB0480
 SWTB0490
 SWTB0500
 SWTB0510
 SWTB0520
 SWTB0530
 SWTB0540
 SWTB0550
 SWTB0560
 SWTB0570
 SWTB0580
 SWTB0590
 SWTB0600
 SWTB0610
 SWTB0620
 SWTB0630
 SWTB0640
 SWTB0650
 SWTB0660
 SWTB0670
 SWTB0680
 SWTB0690
 SWTB0700
 SWTB0710
 SWTB0720
 SWTB0730
 SWTB0740
 SWTB0750
 SWTB0760
 SWTB0770
 SWTB0780
 SWTB0790

SWTB0800
SWTB0810
SWTB0820
SWTB0830
SWTB0840
SWTB0850
SWTB0860
SWTB0870
SWTB0880
SWTB0890
SWTB0900
SWTB0910
SWTB0920
SWTB0930
SWTB0940
SWTB0950
SWTB0960
SWTB0970
SWTB0980
SWTB0990
SWTB1000
SWTB1010
SWTB1020
SWTB1030
SWTB1040
SWTB1050
SWTB1060
SWTB1070
SWTB1080
SWTB1090
SWTB1100
SWTB1110
SWTB1120
SWTB1130
SWTB1140
SWTB1150
SWTB1160
SWTB1170
SWTB1180
SWTB1190
SWTB1200
SWTB1210
SWTB1220
SWTB1230
SWTB1240
SWTB1250
SWTB1260
SWTB1270

```

X=XRAF-XX(J)
IF ( X.LE.XINT ) NSTA = J
DX=DS-TH*X
IF (DX.GT.DRMAX) DX = DRMAX
IF (DX) 50,50,60
50 DX=0.
B=0.
S=0.
ZB=0.0
A33=0.
A22=0.
A42=0.
GOTO 70
60 CONTINUE

C
C
C CALCULATE AREA + CENTER OF BUOYANCY (IF DX .GT. 0)
S=0.
DSZ=0.
I=1
Z1=ZZ(I,J)
Z2=ZZ(I+1,J)
Y1=YY(I,J)
Y2=YY(I+1,J)
K=1
DZ=Z2-Z1
IF (DZ.EQ. 0.) GO TO 50
IF (DX-Z1.LE. 0.) GO TO 50
IF (DX-Z2.LE. 0.) GO TO 120
CONTINUE
S=S+DZ*(Y1+Y2)/2.
SPIN=(Y2-Y1)/DZ
BX=(Y1*Z2-Z1*Y2)/DZ
DSZ0=BX*(Z2*Z2-Z1*Z1)/2. +SPIN*(Z2*Z2*Z2-Z1*Z1*Z1)/3.
DSZ=DSZ+DSZ0
I=I+1
GO TO (105,130),K
110 K=2
Y2=Y1+(DX-Z1)*(Y2-Y1)/DZ
Z2=DX
DZ=Z2-Z1
GOTO 110
CONTINUE
ZB=DX-DSZ/S
DX = DX-ZZ(1,J)
B=Y2
A33=(RHO*PI*B**2)/8.
A22=(RHO*.4*PI*DX**2)/2.
120
130

```


A42=(RHO*PI*DX**3)/4.

70

SWTBI1290
SWTBI1300
SWTBI1310
SWTBI1320
SWTBI1330
SWTBI1340
SWTBI1350
SWTBI1360
SWTBI1370
SWTBI1380
SWTBI1390
SWTBI1400
SWTBI1410
SWTBI1420
SWTBI1430
SWTBI1440
SWTBI1450
SWTBI1460
SWTBI1470
SWTBI1480
SWTBI1490
SWTBI1500
SWTBI1510
SWTBI1520
SWTBI1530
SWTBI1540
SWTBI1550
SWTBI1560
SWTBI1570
SWTBI1580
SWTBI1590
SWTBI1600
SWTBI1610
SWTBI1620
SWTBI1630
SWTBI1640
SWTBI1650
SWTBI1660
SWTBI1670
SWTBI1680
SWTBI1690
SWTBI1700
SWTBI1710
SWTBI1720
SWTBI1730
SWTBI1740
SWTBI1750

CONTINUE
FO=S
FCO=FO*X
F1=B
F2=A33
F3=F1*X
F4=F2*X
F5=A22
F6=F5*X
F7=B**3/12.-S*ZB
F8=A42
CAX=COS(-AL*X)
SAX=SIN(-AL*X)
IX=J
FCO(IX)=FO*CAX
FCO0(IX)=FO0*CAX
FCI(IX)=F1*CAX
FC2(IX)=F2*CAX
FC3(IX)=F3*CAX
FC4(IX)=F4*CAX
FC5(IX)=F5*CAX
FC6(IX)=F6*CAX
FC7(IX)=F7*CAX
FC8(IX)=F8*CAX
FSO(IX)=FO*SAX
FS1(IX)=F1*SAX
FS2(IX)=F2*SAX
FS3(IX)=F3*SAX
FS4(IX)=F4*SAX
FS5(IX)=F5*SAX
FS6(IX)=F6*SAX
FS7(IX)=F7*SAX
FS8(IX)=F8*SAX

80

CONTINUE
ACO(IA,IP)=TRAP(FCO,NSTA)*RHC
ACO0(IA,IP)=TRAP(FCO0,NSTA)*RHO
AC1(IA,IP)=TRAP(FC1,NSTA)*RHO*G
AC2(IA,IP)=TRAP(FC2,NSTA)*RHO*G
AC3(IA,IP)=TRAP(FC3,NSTA)*RHO*G
AC4(IA,IP)=TRAP(FC4,NSTA)*RHO
AC5(IA,IP)=TRAP(FC5,NSTA)*RHO
AC6(IA,IP)=TRAP(FC6,NSTA)*RHO
AC7(IA,IP)=TRAP(FC7,NSTA)*RHO
AC8(IA,IP)=TRAP(FC8,NSTA)*RHO
ASO(IA,IP)=TRAP(FSO,NSTA)*RHO
ASO0(IA,IP)=TRAP(FSO0,NSTA)*RHC


```

AS1(IA, ID, IP)=TRAP(FS1, NSTA)*RHO*G
AS2(IA, ID, IP)=TRAP(FS2, NSTA)
AS3(IA, ID, IP)=TRAP(FS3, NSTA)*RHO*G
AS4(IA, ID, IP)=TRAP(FS4, NSTA)
AS5(IA, ID, IP)=TRAP(FS5, NSTA)
AS6(IA, ID, IP)=TRAP(FS6, NSTA)
AS7(IA, ID, IP)=TRAP(FS7, NSTA)*RHO
AS8(IA, ID, IP)=TRAP(FS8, NSTA)
100 CONTINUE

C
CALCULATE TABLE OF OFFSETS FOR STAIR
J=NSTA
DC 90 I=1, NBB
DX = SBB+DBB*(I-1)
I = 1
Z1=ZZ(I, J)
Z2=ZZ(I+1, J)
DZ=Z2-Z1
IF (DZ.EQ.0.0) GO TO 91
IF (DX.LT.Z1) GO TO 91
IF (DX.GE.Z2) GO TO 92
Y1=YY(I, J)
Y2=YY(I+1, J)
BB(I)=Y1+(DX-Z1)*(Y2-Y1)/DZ
GO TO 90
I = I+1
GO TO 89
BB(I) = 0.0
90 CONTINUE
INTA=IN+9
IF (INTA.GT.10) GO TO 65
WRITE(1, INTA) Z
65 CONTINUE
WRITE(6, 940) XXX
DC 93 I=1, NBB
DRAFT=SBB+(I-1)*DBB
WRITE(6, 941) DRAFT, BB(I)
DO 200 ID=1, 3
DS=SDS+DDS*(ID-1)
WRITE(6, 950) DS
DO 200 IP=1, 3
TH=STH+DTH*(IP-1)
WRITE(6, 960) TH
DO 200 IA=1, 3
AL=SAL+DAL*(IA-1)
WRITE(6, 921) AL
WRITE(6, 920) ACCO(IA, ID, IP), ACC3(IA, ID, IP), ACC4(IA, ID, IP), AC00(IA, ID, IP), AC4(IA, ID, IP)
1 AC2(IA, ID, IP)

```



```

      YN = Y(N1)+(XXX-XX(N1))* (Y(N1+1)-Y(N1))/(XX(N1+1)-XX(N1))
      TRAP = TRAP+0.5*(XXX-XX(N1))*(YN+Y(N1))
      RETURN
      END

```

[illegible]

```

C
C
SUBROUTINE PROP
INTEGER ON
COMMON /CONST/ P I, RAD, UO
COMMON /FPROP/ EX, FY, FZ, FK, FM, FN
COMMON /ENGINE/ NPS, NPP, THSTS(25), THSTP(25), XP, YP, ZP, STHS, STHP
PROP0010
PROP0020
PROP0030
PROP0040
PROP0050
PROP0060
PROP0070

```



```

ATIP(25),TIS(25)
COMMON /PRTINT/ON,IACCEL,IVEL,ITRAJ,ISIDWL,IBOWSL,ISTNSL,IWAVES,
-IRUD,IPROP,IAEROD,IRHS
COMMON /PROMOD/ PROM01,PROM02,PROM03,PROM04,PROM05,PROM06,PROM07
COMMON/RUDDR/ NPR,DELRUD(25),XR,YR,ZR,IRDS,TL,RSPAN,RAREA,RASPR,
ARCLB,RTC,RUDANG,TIR(25)
COMMON /VARBLE/ VAL(40)
EQUIVALENCE (VAL(1),TIME),(VAL(2),U),(VAL(3),V),(VAL(4),W),
1(VAL(5),P),(VAL(6),Q),(VAL(7),R),(VAL(8),PHI),(VAL(9),THETA),
2(VAL(10),Z),(VAL(11),BMASS),(VAL(21),X),(VAL(22),Y),(VAL(23),PSI),
3(VAL(24),PB)
DIMENSION THS(1),THP(1),TS(1),TP(1),RUD(1),TR(1)
EQUIVALENCE (THSTS(1),THS(1)),(THSTP(1),THP(1)),(TIS(1),TS(1)),(TIP(1),TP(1)),(TIR(1),TIR(1)),(DELRUD(1),RUD(1))
AP(1),TP(1),(TIR(1),TR(1)),(DELRUD(1),RUD(1))

FX = 0.0
FY = 0.0
FZ = 0.0
FK = 0.0
FN = 0.0
TL=TIME
IF(NPR.EQ.0.0) GO TO 5
RUDANG=FGL(TL,NPR,TR,RUD,IR)
RUDANG=RUDANG/RAD

CALCULATE THRUSTS AND MOMENTS INDIVIDUALLY

GO TO 6
RUDANG=DELRUD(1)
RUDANG=RUDANG/RAD
5
6
CC=CCS(RUDANG)
SD=SIN(RUDANG)
IF(NPS.EQ.0.0) GO TO 2
THSS=FGL(TL,NPS,TS,THS,IS)
GO TO 4
2
THSS=THSTS(1)
4
IF(NPP.EQ.0.0) GO TO 3
THSP=FGL(TL,NPP,TP,THP,IP)
GO TO 1
3
THSP=THSTP(1)
1
THSTP=THSTS*THSS
STHSTP=STHP*THSP
FXS=THSS*CD-STHSTP*SD
FXP=THSP*CD+STHSTP*SD
FYS=-STHSTP*CD+SD*THSP
FYP=-THSS*THETA*CD+STHSTS*SD*PHI
FZS=-THSS*THETA*CD+STHSTS*SD*PHI

```

C

CC


```

FZP=-THSP*THETA*CD-STHSTP*SD*PHI
FX=FXP+FXS
FY=FYP+FYS
FZ=FZP+FZS
FKP=-FZP*YP-FYP*ZP
FKS=FZS*YP-FYS*ZP
FK=FKS+FKP
FMS=FZS*(-XP)+FXS*ZP
FMP=FZP*(-XP)+FYP*ZP
FM=FMS+FMP
FNS=-FXS*YP-FYS*(-XP)
FNP=FXP*YP-FYP*(-XP)
FN=FNS+FNP
IF (IPROP.NE.ON) RETURN
      123 IFX,FY,FZ,FK,FM,FN
      FORMAT(/10X,22HPROP FX,FY,FZ,FK,FM,FN /6E15.4)
      RETURN
      END

```

```

C
C
C
10
20
30
100
      FUNCTION FGI(X,N,XT,YT,IX)
      DIMENSION XT(1),YT(1)
      IF (IX.LT.1) IX=1
      IF (IX.GT.N-1) IX=N-1
      I=SIGN(1.0,X-XT(IX))
      IF (IX.LT.1.OR. IX.GE.N) GO TO 30
      IF (XT(IX).GT.X.OR. X.GT.XT(IX+1)) GO TO 20
      C=(X-XT(IX))/(XT(IX+1)-XT(IX))
      GO TO 100
      IX=IX+1
      GO TO 10
      C=IX/N
      IX=IX-I
      FGI=YT(IX)+C*(YT(IX+1)-YT(IX))
      RETURN
      END

```

```

C
C
      SUBROUTINE RUDDER
      INTEGER ON
      COMMON /CONST/ PI,RAD,UO
      COMMON /FKUD/ FX,FY,FZ,FK,FM,FN

```

PROP0560
 PROP0570
 PROP0580
 PROP0590
 PROP0600
 PROP0610
 PROP0620
 PROP0630
 PROP0640
 PROP0650
 PROP0660
 PROP0670
 PROP0680
 PROP0690
 PROP0700
 PROP0710
 PROP0720
 PROP0730
 PROP0740

FGI 0010
 FGI 0020
 FGI 0030
 FGI 0040
 FGI 0050
 FGI 0060
 FGI 0070
 FGI 0080
 FGI 0090
 FGI 0100
 FGI 0110
 FGI 0120
 FGI 0130
 FGI 0140
 FGI 0150
 FGI 0160
 FGI 0170
 FGI 0180
 FGI 0190

RUD 0010
 RUD 0020
 RUD 0030
 RUD 0040
 RUD 0050
 RUD 0060


```

COMMON /MASSES/ AM,AIXX,AIYY,AIZZ,AIXZ,AIMAX,G,WEIGHT,RHO,NMASS,
COMMON /PROMOD/ AMI(201),XI(201),YI(201),XS,ZS,HRHC
COMMON /PRINT/ON,PROMO1,PROMO2,PROMO3,PROMO4,PROMO5,PROMO6,PROMO7
- IRUD,IPROP,IAEROD,IRHS
COMMON/RUDDR/ NPR,DELRUD(25),XR,YR,ZR,IRDS,TL,RSPAN,RAREA,RASPR,
ARCLB,RTC,RUDANG,TIR(25)
COMMON /VARBLE/ VAL(40)
EQUIVALENCE (VAL(1),TIME),(VAL(2),U),(VAL(3),V),(VAL(4),W),
1(VAL(5),P),(VAL(6),Q),(VAL(7),R),(VAL(8),PHI),(VAL(9),THETA),
2(VAL(10),Z),(VAL(11),BMASS),(VAL(21),X),(VAL(22),Y),(VAL(23),PSI),
3(VAL(24),PB)
EQUIVALENCE (DELRUD(1),RUD(1)),(TIR(1),TR(1))
DIMENSION RUD(1),TR(1)
EQUIVALENCE (VAL(18),FANPWR)
DATA ENU /1.28E-5/

CC
CC
CALCULATE PROGRAMMED RUDDER DEFLECTION

TL=TIME
IF(NPR.EQ.0.0) GO TO 5
CC TO 6
RUDANG=DELRUD(1)
RUDANG=RUDANG/RAD
5
CC TO 7
RUDANG=FGL(TL,NPR,TR,RUD,IR)
RUDANG=RUDANG/RAD
6
SIDE FORCE CN RUDDER
7
DSR=Z+ZS-XP*THETA
ENDFAC=(1.+DSR/(DSR+RSPAN))
VH=V+XR*R-ZR*P
QQ=HRHO*U*U*RAREA
EFFANG=RUDANG-ENDFAC*VH/U
FY=2.*QQ*ENDFAC*RCLB*EFFANG

CC
CC
DRAG FORCE CN RUDDER
REY=U*(RAREA/RSPAN)/ENU
CFR=.427/(ALOG10(REY)-.407)**2.64
PI8=PI/8.
CD=2.*CFR+ PI8*RTC*RTC*(1.+G*RSPAN/(U*U))+RCLB*EFFANG*EFFANG
FX=-2.*CD*RAREA*HRHO*U*U
FZ=0.
FK=-ZQ*FY
FY=FX*ZR
FN=XR*FY

```



```

      IF(IRUD.NE.ON) RETURN
      1FX,FY,FZ,FK,FM,FN WRITE(6,123)
C
C 123 FORMAT(/10X,24HRUDDER FX,FY,FZ,FK,FM,FN /6E15.4)
C
      RETURN
      END
C
C
      SUBROUTINE AEROD
C
      INTEGER ON
      COMMON /FAERO/ FX,FY,FZ,FK,FM,FN
      COMMON /FAIR/ RHOA,XLAERO
      COMMON /PROMOD/ PROMO1,PROMO2,PROMO3,PROMO4,PROMO5,PROMO6,PROMO7
      COMMON /PRINT/ON,IACCEL,IVEL,ITRAJ,ISIDL,IBCSL,ISTNSL,IWAVES,
      -IRUD,IPROP,IAEROD,IRHS
      COMMON /VARBLE/ VAL(40)
      EQUIVALENCE
      1(VAL(5),P),(VAL(6),Q),(VAL(7),R),(VAL(8),PHI),(VAL(9),THETA),
      2(VAL(10),Z),(VAL(11),BMAS),(VAL(21),X),(VAL(22),Y),(VAL(23),PSI),
      3(VAL(24),PB)
C
      QA=RHOA*U*U
      QAL=QA*XLAERO
      BETA=-V/U
      BETASQ=BETA*BETA
      FX=-(0.90*BETASQ+0.13)*QA
      FY=(0.00*BETASQ+0.53*BETA)*QA
      FZ=-(2.00*BETASQ+0.39)*QA
      FK=-(0.50*BETASQ+0.00*BETA)*QAL
      FM=(0.29*BETASQ+0.12)*QAL
      FN=(0.00*BETASQ+0.076*BETA)*QAL
      IF (IAEROD.NE.ON) RETURN
      WRITE(6,100) FX,FY,FZ,FK,FM,FN
C
C 100 FORMAT(/10X,23HAEROD FX,FY,FZ,FK,FM,FN/6E15.4)
C
      RETURN
      END
C
C
      SUBROUTINE INTGRL (TIME)
C
      INT
      INT
      INT

```



```

INTEGER ON / BMCO / IMM, IMNX, IMNY, IBMFIL, BTIME, IMT, XMI(10), YMI(7), IX, IY 0040
COMMON / NEQS, TOL(20), JQQ 0050
COMMON / KSWTCH/ ITHRST 0060
COMMON / MASSES/ AM, AIXX, AIYY, AIZZ, AIXZ, AIMAX, G, WEIGHT, RHO, NMAS, 0070
COMMON / PRIME/ STIME, XI(201), YI(201), ZI(201), XS, ZS, HRHO 0080
COMMON / PROMOD/ PROMOD1, PROMOD2, PROMOD3, PROMOD4, PROMOD5, PROMOD6, PROMOD7 0090
COMMON / PRTINT/ON, IACCEL, IVEL, ITRAJ, ISIDL, IBOWSL, ISTNSL, IWAVES, 0100
COMMON / STABLE/ S(4), I STAB 0110
COMMON / STEP/ STEP2 0120
COMMON / VALOLD / YOLD(20) 0130
COMMON / VARBLE/ VAL(40) 0140
COMMON / VAL(1), X), (VAL(2), Y(1)) 0150
EQUIVALENCE (VAL(1), X), (VAL(2), Y(1)) 0160
DIMENSION Y(20), ERROR(20) 0170
REAL KI(20), K2(20), K3(20), K4(20), K5(20) 0180
DATA IPASS/0/ 0190
STEP2=1.0 0200
PB=VAL(24) 0210
BMAS=Y(10) 0220
IF((TIME+DELT).LE.TPRINT) GO TO 12 0230
DELT=DELT 0240
DELT=TPRINT-TIME 0250
IPASS=1 0260
X=TIME 0270
DC 2 J=1, NEQS 0280
Y(J)=YOLD(J) 0290
CONTINUE 0300
ITHRST=1 0310
CALL RHS(K1) 0320
C 0330
C 0340
ITHRST=2 0350
INT = 0 0360
IF (IACCEL.NE. ON) GO TO 14 0370
ACCLAT = (K1(2)+Y(1))*Y(6))/G 0380
WRITE (6,101) ACCLAT , DELT 0390
ON=2 0400
H=DELT/3. 0410
X=TIME+H 0420
DC 3 J=1, NEQS 0430
Y(J)=YOLD(J)+H*K1(J) 0440
CALL RHS(K2) 0450
C 0460
C 0470
DO 4 J=1, NEQS 0480
C 0490
C 0500
C 0510

```



```

4 Y(J)=YCLD(J)+.5*H*(K1(J)+K2(J))
C CALL RHS(K3)
C X=TIME+.5*DELT
DO 5 J=1,NEQS
5 Y(J)=YCLD(J)+.375*H*(K1(J)+3.*K3(J))
C CALL RHS(K4)
C X=TIME+DELT
DO 6 J=1,NEQS
6 Y(J)=YCLD(J)+.5*H*(3.*K1(J)-9.*K3(J)+12.*K4(J))
C CALL RHS(K5)
C IF (JQQ.EQ.1) GO TO 7
DO 7 J=1,NEQS
ERROR(J)=(K1(J)-4.5*K3(J)+4.*K4(J)-.5*K5(J))*H/5.0
7 IF (ABS(ERROR(J)).GT.TOL(J)) GO TO 11
CONTINUE
DO 105 J=1,NEQS
105 Y(J)=YCLD(J)+.5*H*(K1(J)+4.*K4(J)+K5(J))
YCLD(J)=Y(J)
TIME=TIME+DELT
IF (IPASS.EQ.1) GO TO 8
IF (JQQ.EQ.1) GO TO 10
DO 75 J=1,NEQS
75 IF (ABS(ERROR(J)).GT.TOL(J)/16.) GO TO 9
CONTINUE
DELT=.2*DELT
IF (DELT.GT.DELPNT) DELT=DELPNT
C
C 10 RETURN
C
9 STEP2=DELT
GO TO 10
8 DELT=DEL
IPASS=0
GO TO 10
11 DELT=DELT/2.
IF (DELT.LT.1.E-6) GO TO 25
IF (JQQ.EQ.2) GO TO 26
WRITE (6,666) TIME,DELT,J,ERROR(J),TOL(J)
27 IPASS=0
GO TO 15
26 STEP1=DELT*.0
IF (STEP1.LT.STEP2) STEP2=STEP1

```

```

INT 0520
INT 0530
INT 0540
INT 0550
INT 0560
INT 0570
INT 0580
INT 0590
INT 0600
INT 0610
INT 0620
INT 0630
INT 0640
INT 0650
INT 0660
INT 0670
INT 0680
INT 0690
INT 0700
INT 0710
INT 0720
INT 0730
INT 0740
INT 0750
INT 0760
INT 0770
INT 0780
INT 0790
INT 0800
INT 0810
INT 0820
INT 0830
INT 0840
INT 0850
INT 0860
INT 0870
INT 0880
INT 0890
INT 0900
INT 0910
INT 0920
INT 0930
INT 0940
INT 0950
INT 0960
INT 0970
INT 0980
INT 0990

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```

GO TO 27
25 WRITE (6,150) TIME,DELT,(K1(J),J=1,NEQS),VAL
   STOP
C
100 FCRMAT(/10X,23HINTGRL TIME,DELT,K1,VAL /2E15.4/2(5E15.4/),5(8E15.4/1/))
101 FCRMAT(1H0,9X,33HTOTAL LATERAL ACCELERATION (G) = F12.4,
112X,5H0T = E15.4)
150 FCRMAT(1H1,10X,44HDELTA TIME LESS THAN 1.OE-6 - - JOB STOPS )
666 FCRMAT(/10X,5HINT-J 2E30.5,I5,2E20.5)
END
INT 1000
INT 1010
INT 1020
INT 1030
INT 1040
INT 1050
INT 1060
INT 1070
INT 1080
INT 1090
INT 1100
INT 1110

```

```

C
SUBROUTINE RHS(VALUE)
C
INTEGER ON
COMMON /AIR/ PINF,RHOINF,GAM
COMMON /BMCO / IMM,IMNX,IMNY,IBMFIL,BTIME,IMT,XMI(10),YMI(7),IX,IYRHS
COMMON /COLUMN/ IVERT,ILATRL
COMMON /CONST/ PI,RAD,UO
COMMON /CNTRL/CNTW,CONTH,QMULT,LOUVER,ACONTZ,ACONTW,ZEQUIL
1,THEQL,ACBASE
COMMON/ENGINE/NPS,NPP,THSTS(25),THSTP(25),XP,YP,ZP,STHS,STHP,
ATIP(25),TIS(25)
COMMON /FANMAP/QIN,QBFAN(25),QMFAN(25),QSFAN(25),ENBFAN,ENMFAN,
1 ENSFAN,BRPM,MRPM,SRPM,NPTSB,NPTSM,NPTSS
2 PBFAN(25),PMFAN(25),PSFAN(25),TMEB(25),DELB(25),NB,TMES(25),
3 DETS(25),NS
COMMON /FAERO/ FXAED,FYAED,FZAED,FKAED,FMAED,FNAED
COMMON /FORBS/FXBS,FYBS,FZBS,FKBS,FMBS,FNBS,QLBS
COMMON /FORSS/FXSS,FYSS,FZSS,FKSS,FMSS,FNSS,QLSS,FMS
COMMON /FPROP/ FXP,FYP,FZP,FKP,FMP,FNP
COMMON /FROUDE / FN,FNCRIT
COMMON /FRUD/ FXRUD,FYRUD,FZRUD,FKRUD,FMRUD,FNRUD
COMMON/GBOW/ XBOW
COMMON /GEOM/ WIDTH,XL,XX(4,11),YY(4,11),NSTA(4),AB,VOLNOM
1,DELS(4,10),XCP,ZCP
COMMON /GEOMBS/DETABX(11),DETABT(11),ARM1B(10),ARM2B(10)
1,DFBS(10),TSKIB(10)
COMMON /GEOMSS/DETADX(11),DETADT(11),ARM1S(10),DFSS(10),TSKIS(10)
1,ARM2S(10)
COMMON /KSWTCH/ ITHRST
COMMON /MASSES/ AM,AIXX,AIYY,AIZZ,AIXZ,AIMAX,G,WEIGHT,RHO,NMASS,
- AMI(201),XI(201),YI(201),ZI(201),XS,ZS,HRHO
COMMON /MATRIX/ A(6,6)
COMMON /MSIDW/ DF(2,10),DSWAV(2,10),FXH(2),FYH(2),FZH(2),FMH(2),
RHS 0010
RHS 0020
RHS 0030
RHS 0040
RHS 0050
RHS 0060
RHS 0070
RHS 0080
RHS 0090
RHS 0100
RHS 0110
RHS 0120
RHS 0130
RHS 0140
RHS 0150
RHS 0160
RHS 0170
RHS 0180
RHS 0190
RHS 0200
RHS 0210
RHS 0220
RHS 0230
RHS 0240
RHS 0250
RHS 0260
RHS 0270
RHS 0280
RHS 0290
RHS 0300
RHS 0310
RHS 0320
RHS 0330
RHS 0340

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1  COMMON /MWAVE/ FNX(2), VFY(2), VFZ(2), FXV
COMMON /FXW(2), FYW(2), FZW(2), FKW(2), FNW(2)
COMMON /OPTION/ I3DOF, ISRGE, ITRIM, IDIA
COMMON /PLENUM/ XLBW, XBBW, ABW, BUSHGT
COMMON /PRIME/ STIME, FTIME, DELI, DELPNT, TPRINT
COMMON /PRINT/ ON, IACCEL, IVEL, IITRAJ, ISIDL, IBOWSL, ISTNSL, IWAVES,
- IRUD, IPROP, IAEORG, IRHS
COMMON /PROMOD/ PROMO1, PROMO2, PROMO3, PROMO4, PROMO5, PROMO6, PROMO7
COMMON /PWAVE/ FNCON, PWVCON
COMMON /RUDDR/ NPR, DELRUD(25), XR, YR, ZR, IRDS, TL, RSPAN, RAREA, RASPR,
ARCLB, RTC, RUDDANG, IIR(25)
COMMON /SIOE/ FXSW, FYSW, FZSW, FKSX, FMSW, FNSW, ALSW, YSW, XLSW, CFSW, CDSW,
1  VAREA, VCHORD, VSPAN, VANGLE, VCOS, VX, VY, VZ, AVBMSW, DELX, VTC
COMMON /SLOPE/ WATSLP, XPWV, XLXPMV, PWHVT, XPWVXS
COMMON /SOFTBS/ XBF, PBS, SINBS, COSBS, XBS, ZBS, DELYBS, DPBS, ELMAXB, YAVG
1B(10), CENCB
COMMON /SOFTSS/ XLF, PSS, SINTH, COSTH, XSS, ZSS, DELYSS, DPSS
1  ELMAXS, YAVGS(10)
COMMON /VALOLD / YOLD(20)
COMMON /VARBLE/ VAL(40)
COMMON /WAVE/ ETA(4,11), AW(10), OMEGA(10), DVOLW, NWAVE, BETA,
1  FXWAV, FYWAV, FZWAV, FKWAV, FNVAV, FNVAV
, ZBAR, PHIBAR, THEBAR, TC, COSBET, SINBET, PBBAR
2  EQUIVALENCE (VAL(1), TIME), (VAL(2), U), (VAL(3), V), (VAL(4), W),
1 (VAL(5), P), (VAL(6), Q), (VAL(7), R), (VAL(8), PHI), (VAL(9), THETA),
2 (VAL(10), Z), (VAL(11), BMASS), (VAL(21), X), (VAL(22), Y), (VAL(23), PSI),
3 (VAL(24), PB)
EQUIVALENCE (VAL(18), FANPR)
DATA NOTIN /O/
DIMENSION ACCL(3), ANGACL(3)
DIMENSION GF(6), VALUE(20)
DO 5 J=1,20
5  VALUE(J)=0.0
CALCULATION OF BUBBLE WAVE MAKING DRAG
AB=ABW-(ABW-(XL*WIDTH))*(ZS+Z)/BUBHGT
IF (IDIA.EQ.1) GO TO 6
FN=U/FNCON
CF=.37/(FN**1.5655981)
FXPWAV=-PWVCON*PBBAR*CF
WATSLP=-FXPWAV/WEIGHT
VCL=VOLNOM-.5*(AB+ABW)*(Z+ZS)-DVOLW
1  GO TO 7
MEN:ERANE STUDY

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VALUE(9)=W
IF (I3DOF.EQ.1) GO TO 325
BUBBLE PRESSURE EQUATION
QOUT=QLBS+QLSS+QLSW
CALL FAN
GCNTRL=0.0
VALUE(10)=RHOINF*(QIN-QOUT-QCNTRL)
GO TO 236
325 CONTINUE
236 VALUE(10)=0.0
CONTINUE
WRITE DATA FILE FOR MOMENT AND SHEAR CALCS., IF REQUIRED
IF (IMT.NE.1) GO TO 111
NBS = NSTA(3)-1
NSS = NSTA(4)-1
NSSL = NSS/2+1
WRITE (1BMFIL) (VAL(I), I=1,24), ZBAR, PHIBAR, THEBAR,
FXW, FYW, FZW, FKW, FMW, FNW, (VALUE(I), I=1,10),
DF, DSWAV, FXH, FZH, FMH, FNH, VFY, VFZ, FXV,
EXRUD, EYRUD, EXP, FYP, FZP, FMSS, FMSS, FXBS, FZBS,
EXAED, FYAED, FZAED, FMAED, FNAED, FXSS, FKSS, FMBSS,
X , FNBS, FNSS , (TSKIS(I), DFSS(I), I=NSSL, NSS)
Y , (TSKIB(I), DFBS(I), ARMB(I), I=1, NBS)
111 CONTINUE
CONSTANT LONGITUDINAL VELOCITY ( U )
IF (ISRG.EQ.1) VALUE(1)=0.0
IF (ON.NE.1) RETURN
DO 2 I=1,3
ACCEL(I)=VALUE(I)/G
ANGACL(I)=VALUE(I+3)*RAD
CONTINUE
BCWACC=ACCEL(3)-XBOW*VALUE(5)/G
STNACC=ACCEL(3)+XS*VALUE(5)/G
IF (IVERT.NE.ON) GO TO 10
ZD=Z+ZS
VOLP=VOL
THETA=RAD
THEGTAR=Q*RAD
QDEG=Q/RAD
IF (ILATRL.NE.ON) GO TO 15
DEPSI=PSI*RAD

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115 PDEG=P*RAD
120 RDEG=R*RAD
130 BETAS=-V/U*RAD
140 ACCLAT=(VALUE(2)+U*R)/G
150 CPHI=PHI*RAD
160 DRFT=12.0*ZD
170 VEL=0.5925*U
180 DELRS=RUDANG*RAD
190 IF(R.EQ.C.0) GO TO 115
200 TRADUS=U/R
210 GO TO 20
220 TRADUS=1.E8
230 1DEPSI(1),ACCLAT,VEL,TRADUS,VOLP,X,Y,GIN,QOUT,GF(1),FANPWR,DPHI,PHS
240 2STP(1),QDEG,PDEG,RDEG,DELRS,THSTS(1),THRHS
250 IF (JIRHS .NE. ON) RETURN
260 WRITE(6,77) FMBS,FMSW,FMRUD,FMP,FMWAV,FMAED,FMBUB,FWAVZ
270 WRITE(6,401)FXPWAV
280 WRITE(6,200) PBAR,FANPWR,QIN,QLBS,QLSW,QLSS
290 WRITE(6,215) AB,VOL
300 WRITE(6,213) VALUE,VAL
310 WRITE(6,150) GF,ACCEL,ANGACL
320 WRITE(6,175)BOWACC,STNACC
330
340 77 FORMAT(10,6X,5HFMBBS=,E16.6,2X,5HFMSW=,
350 AE16.6,/,0,6X,6HFMKUD=,E16.6,2X,4HFMP=,E16.6,2X,6HFMWAV=,E16.6,
360 B/,0,6X,6HFMMAED=,E16.6,2X,6HFMKUD=,E16.6,2X,6HFMWAV=,E16.6)
370 401 FORMAT(10,6X,7HFXPWAV=,E16.6)
380 200 FORMAT(//10X,3HRHS
390 120H GAGE PRESS. (PSF) = F7.2,5X,21HFAN POWER REQD (HP) = F8.2,
400 25X,27HFAN FLOW RATE (CU FT/SEC) = F9.2,11H BOW SEAL = F9.2,
410 3//31H LEAKAGE FLOW RATE (CU FT/SEC) = F9.2,11H BOW SEAL = F9.2,
420 411H SIDEWALL = F9.2,13H STERN SEAL = F9.2)
430 215 FORMAT(//13H PLENUM VOLUME= F10.2)
440 213 FORMAT(//12H PLENUM AREA= F9.2,10X,14HPLENUM VOLUME= F10.2)
450 150 FORMAT(//10X,24HTOTAL FORCES AND MOMENTS 6E12.4/10X,24HACCELERATIONRHS
460 -S,G,DEG/SEC2,6E12.4)
470 175 FORMAT(//10X,16HBOW ACCEL. (G) = E12.4,21H STERN ACCEL. (G) = E12RHS
480 -.4)
490 RETURN
500 END
510
520 SUBROUTINE BOWSL
530 INTEGER ON
540
550 BWSL0010
560 BWSL0020
570 BWSL0030
580 BWSL0040

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COMMON /AIR/ PINF,RHOINF,GAM
COMMON /CONST/ PI,RAD,UO
COMMON /FORBS/ FX,FY,FZ,FK,FM,FN,QL
COMMON /GEOM/ WIDTH,XL,XX(4,11),YY(4,11),NSTA(4),AB,VOLNOM,DELS(4,
110),XCP,ZCP
COMMON /GECMB/ DETABX(11),DETABT(11),ARMB(10),ARM2B(10),DFBS(10)
1 TSKIB(10)
COMMON /LEAK/ BLEAK,CFSS,CFBS
COMMON /MASS/ AM,AIXX,AIYY,AIZZ,AIXZ,AIMAX,G,WEIGHT,RHO,NMASS,AM
1 I(201),XI(201),YI(201),ZI(201),XS,ZS,HRHO
COMMON /PRTINT/ ON,IACCEL,IVEL,ITRAJ,ISIDL,IBOWSL,ISTNSL,IWAVES,IB
1 RUD,IPROP,IAEROD,IRHS
COMMON /PROMOD/ PROMD1,PROMD2,PROMD3,PROMD4,PROMD5,PROMD6,PROMD7
COMMON /SLOPE/ WATSLP,XPWV,XLXPWV,PWVHT,XPWVXS
COMMON /SOFTBS/ XBF,PBS,SINBS,COSBS,XBS,ZRS,DELYRS,DPBS,ELMAXB,YAVB
1 GB(10),CENCAB
COMMON /VARBLE/ VAL(40)
COMMON /WAVE/ ETA(4,11),AW(10),OMEGA(10),DVOLW,NWAVE,BETA,FXWAV,FYB
1 WAV,FZWAV,FKWAV,FMWAV,FNWAV,ZBAR,PHIBAR,THEBAR,TC,COSBET,SINBET,PB
2 BAR
DIMENSION ELSKID(11),WETLEN(11),BWSL(6,24),GAP(11),ELSKI(11),
1 DPFI(11),WTAB(6),ZTAB(6)
DATA WTAB/0.0,3.75,5.42,6.67,7.5,8.42/
DATA ZTAB/3.75,4.00,4.42,4.83,5.25,5.67/
DATA ENU,UWSKI,CLSKI,HINGHT/1.28E-05,0.0,1.5708,1.875/
DATA BWSL/0.0,3.8,6.9,9.12,3.7,8.2,11.5,14.5,17.4,0.0,5.2,8.9,12.
1 4,3,7,11.0,13.7,16.7,19.6,13.3,16.1,19.6,0.0,5.3,8.1,13.8,17.1,20.6,
2 4,15.4,18.3,0.0,5.5,9.6,14.7,18.4,21.9,0.0,6.4,11.0,15.3,19.3,23.3,
3 0,16.1,19.6,14.7,18.4,21.9,0.0,6.4,11.0,15.3,19.3,23.3,0.0,6.6,11.
4 0,16.4,20.5,14.7,18.4,21.9,0.0,6.4,11.0,15.3,19.3,23.3,0.0,6.6,11.
5 1,16.3,20.0,8.2,15.3,32.3,31.3,0.0,9.6,17.6,22.1,25.7,0.0,7.2,13.5,
6 0,11.9,20.0,3.9,7.4,4.5,0.0,21.0,30.0,14.0,22.5,30.0,35.8,41.0,0.0,
7 5,5.0,4.8,0.0,29.7,0.0,48.7,0.0,48.7,0.0,48.7,0.0,48.7,0.0,48.7,0.0,
8 7,0.0,40.0,48.7,0.0,48.7,0.0,48.7,0.0,48.7,0.0,48.7,0.0,48.7,0.0,48.
9 8,7,48.7,48.7,48.7/
DATA CORLEN/3.75/
EQUIVLENCE (VAL(1),TIME), (VAL(2),U), (VAL(3),V), (VAL(4),W), (VABW
1 L(5),PI), (VAL(6),Q), (VAL(7),R), (VAL(8),PHI), (VAL(9),THETA), (VAB
2 L(10),Z), (VAL(11),BMASS), (VAL(21),X), (VAL(22),Y), (VAL(23),PSI),
3 (VAL(24),PB)
DO 1 J=1,11
GAP(J)=0.0
ELSKI(J)=0.0
WETLEN(J)=0.0
ELSKID(J)=0.0
BWSL0050
BWSL0060
BWSL0070
BWSL0080
BWSL0090
BWSL0100
BWSL0110
BWSL0120
BWSL0130
BWSL0140
BWSL0150
BWSL0160
BWSL0170
BWSL0180
BWSL0190
BWSL0200
BWSL0210
BWSL0220
BWSL0230
BWSL0240
BWSL0250
BWSL0260
BWSL0270
BWSL0280
BWSL0290
BWSL0300
BWSL0310
BWSL0320
BWSL0330
BWSL0340
BWSL0350
BWSL0360
BWSL0370
BWSL0380
BWSL0390
BWSL0400
BWSL0410
BWSL0420
BWSL0430
BWSL0440
BWSL0450
BWSL0460
BWSL0470
BWSL0480
BWSL0490
BWSL0500
BWSL0510
BWSL0520

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C


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1 CONTINUE
  ALBS = 0.0
  FX = 0.0
  FZ = 0.0
  FK = 0.0
  FN = 0.0
  DELPBG = PBS-PB
  IF (DELPBG.LT.0.0) DELPBG=0.0
  PBAR = PB-PINF
  DELP = PBAR
  IF (DELP.LT.0.0) DELP=0.0
  ARGO = ELMAXB/CORLEN
  ANGO = ARSIN(ARGO)
  X1 = XBS+ZBS*THETA-CORLEN*COS(ANGO)
  Z1 = -ZBS+XBS*THETA-ELMAXB*COS(THETA)
  DPHTFT = (5.5/(1.+(U/25.)))*2.0/12.0
  IF (CENCAB.GT.1.1875) CENCAB=1.1875
  N = NSTA(3)
  DO 3 K=1,N
    DPHTFT = (ETA(3,K)-DETABX(K)*(XX(3,K)-X1)-Z1)+YY(3,K)*PHI+XLXPWVB
    ELSKI(K) = (HIGHT-ELSKI(K)+DPFT(K)).GE.ELMAXB
    DPFT(K) = ELMAXB-HIGHT+ELSKI(K)
  1*WATSPL
  1 IF (ELSKI(K).GT.HIGHT) ELSKI(K)=HIGHT
  1 IF ((HIGHT-ELSKI(K)+DPFT(K)).GE.ELMAXB) DPFT(K) = ELMAXB-HIGHT+ELSKI(K)
  1 IF (DPFT(K).LT.0.0) DPFT(K)=0.0
  ELSKID(K) = (ELSKI(K)-DPFT(K))*12.0
  IF ((HIGHT-ELSKID(K)/12.0).GE.ELMAXB) ELSKID(K) = (HIGHT-ELMAXB)*12.0
  DPIN = DPFT(K)*12.0
  MM = DPIN
  MM1 = MM+1
  MM2 = MM1+1
  DINC = DPIN-MM
  GAP(K) = -ELSKI(K)+(HIGHT-ELMAXB)
  IF (GAP(K).LT.0.0) GAP(K)=0.0
  IF (ELSKID(K).GE.0.) GO TO 2
  WGT = (ELSKID(K) - ELSKI(K))
  GO TO 3
2 MM3 = ELSKID(K)
  MM4 = MM3+1
  MM5 = MM4+1
  DLINC = ELSKID(K)-MM3
  BWSL1 = BWSL(MM1,MM4)
  BWSL2 = BWSL(MM1,MM5)
  BWSL3 = BWSL(MM2,MM4)
  BWSL4 = BWSL(MM2,MM5)
  BWSL0530
  BWSL0540
  BWSL0550
  BWSL0560
  BWSL0570
  BWSL0580
  BWSL0590
  BWSL0600
  BWSL0610
  BWSL0620
  BWSL0630
  BWSL0640
  BWSL0650
  BWSL0660
  BWSL0670
  BWSL0680
  BWSL0690
  BWSL0700
  BWSL0710
  BWSL0720
  BWSL0730
  BWSL0740
  BWSL0750
  BWSL0760
  BWSL0770
  BWSL0780
  BWSL0790
  BWSL0800
  BWSL0810
  BWSL0820
  BWSL0830
  BWSL0840
  BWSL0850
  BWSL0860
  BWSL0870
  BWSL0880
  BWSL0890
  BWSL0900
  BWSL0910
  BWSL0920
  BWSL0930
  BWSL0940
  BWSL0950
  BWSL0960
  BWSL0970
  BWSL0980
  BWSL0990
  BWSL1000

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BWSLA1 = (BWSL2-BWSL1)*DLINC+BWSL1
BWSLA2 = (BWSL4-BWSL3)*DLINC+BWSL3
WETLEN(K) = ((BWSLA2-BWSLA1)*DINC+BWSLA1)/12.0
3 CONTINUE
N = NSTA(3)-1
DO J=1,N
  WETLAV = WETLEN(J+1)+WETLEN(J))/2.0
  IF (WETLAV .LE. 0.001) GO TO 8
  DPFT(J) = (DPFT(J))/2.0
  ELSKIA = (ELSKI(J+1)+ELSKI(J))/2.0
  ELSKDA = (ELSKID(J+1)+ELSKID(J))/24.0
  SEALF = 2.0*HINCENAB-(SEALHT+0.5)
  IF (DIFF.GT.0.5) DIFF=0.5
  ARMIB(J) = XI+WETLAV/2.0
  ARM2B(J) = ZS-ELSKIA+DPFTAV/2.0
  IF (DIFF.GE.0.25) GO TO 4
  DFBS(J) = -DELP*DELYBS*WETLAV
  GO TO 7
4 FORLEN = XBF-WETLAV
  IF (FORLEN.EQ.0.0) GO TO 5
  ARGW = (HIGHT-ELSKIA)/FORLEN
  IF (ARGW.GT.1.0) ARGW=1.0
  ANGW = ARSIN(ARGW)
  FORCOS = COS(ANGW)
  GO TO 6
5 FORCOS = 0.0
  DEBBS(J) = -DELP*DELYBS*WETLAV-DELP*FORLEN*DELYBS*FORCOS*((FORLEN*0
  1.5*FORCOS)/(FORLEN*FORCOS+WETLAV/2.0))*((DIFF-0.25)*4.0)
7 RESKI = 0.5*RHO*U*WETLAV*WETLAV*DELYBS
  CDTSKI = 0.+27/(ALOG10(RESKI)-0.407)**2.64
  TSKIB(J) = -ARG*CDTSKI
  GO TO 9
8 DFBS(J) = 0.0
  TSKIB(J) = 0.0
9 CONTINUE
  FX+DFBS(J)
  FEZ = FK+DFBS(J)*YAVGB(J)
  FM = FM-DFBS(J)*ARMIB(J)+TSKIB(J)*ARM2B(J)
  FN = FN-TSKIB(J)*YAVGB(J)
  ALBS = ALBS+(GAP(J)+GAP(J+1))*DELYBS/2.0
10 CONTINUE
  ALBS = ALBS+BLEAK
  SQFAC = SORT(2.*ALBS(PBAR)/RHOINF)
  SQFAC = CFB*ALBS*SQFAC*SIGN(1.,PBAR)
  IF (IBOWSL.NE.ON) RETURN

```



```

C      DIMENSION GAP(2,11), DSW(2,11)
C      DIMENSION FZHD(2), FZHDRP(2)
C      DATA ENU /1.28E-5/
C      PBHEAD=PBAR/(RHO*G)
C      GAP OR WETTED DRAFT CALCULATION
C
C      DO 10 J=1,2
C      N=NSTA(J)
C      DO 10 K=1,N
C      DD=ZS+Z+YY(J,K)*PHI-XX(1,K)*THETA+ETA(J,K)
C      DDIN=DD-WATSLP*(XPDVXS-XX(J,K))
C      IF(DDIN.LT.BUBHT) GO TO 101
C      IF ( VAL(1)-TOLD .LT. DELPNT ) GO TO 101
C      TOLD = VAL(1)
C      WRITE (6,100) XX(J,K), VAL(1), DD
C      FFORMAT( /10X,43H WATER CONTACT WITH TOP OF BUBBLE CHAMBER AT F7.2,
C      -14H FT. TIME = F7.2,19H SEC. IMMERSION= F7.2,4H FT. )
C      100 CONTINUE
C      DSW(J,K)=(SIGN(1.,DD)+1.)*DD/2.
C      IF (DDIN) 6,8,8
C      6 IF (DSW(J,K)-PBHEAD) 7,8,8
C      7 GAP(J,K)=-DDIN*(1.-(DSW(J,K))/PBHEAD)
C      8 GC TO 10
C      10 GAP(J,K)=0.0
C      CONTINUE
C      LEAKAGE AREA
C      ALSW=0.0
C      DC 20 J=1,2
C      N=NSTA(J)-1
C      DO 20 I=1,N
C      ALSW=ALSW+(GAP(J,I)+GAP(J,I+1))*DELX/2.
C      20 CONTINUE
C      CRCS- FLOW DRAG ON SIDEWALLS
C      FVD=0.0
C      FKD=0.0
C      FND=0.0
C      DO 15 I=1,2
C      N=NSTA(I)-1
C      DC 15 J=1,N
C      DSWAV(I,J)=(DSW(I,J)+DSW(I,J+1))/2.
C      VREL =V+XAVG(J)*R-(ZS-DSWAV(I,J))/2.)*P
C      DF(I,J)=- HRHO*CDSW*VREL
C      *ABS(VREL
C      )*DELX
C      *DSWAV(I,J)
C      DSWL0400
C      DSWL0410
C      DSWL0420
C      DSWL0430
C      DSWL0440
C      DSWL0450
C      DSWL0460
C      DSWL0470
C      DSWL0480
C      DSWL0490
C      DSWL0500
C      DSWL0510
C      DSWL0520
C      DSWL0530
C      DSWL0540
C      DSWL0550
C      DSWL0550
C      DSWL0570
C      DSWL0580
C      DSWL0590
C      DSWL0600
C      DSWL0610
C      DSWL0620
C      DSWL0630
C      DSWL0640
C      DSWL0650
C      DSWL0660
C      DSWL0670
C      DSWL0680
C      DSWL0690
C      DSWL0700
C      DSWL0710
C      DSWL0720
C      DSWL0730
C      DSWL0740
C      DSWL0750
C      DSWL0760
C      DSWL0770
C      DSWL0780
C      DSWL0790
C      DSWL0800
C      DSWL0810
C      DSWL0820
C      DSWL0830
C      DSWL0840
C      DSWL0850
C      DSWL0860
C      DSWL0870

```



```

15      FVC=FYD+DF(I,J)
      FND=FND+DF(I,J)*XAVG(J)
      FKD=FKD-(ZS-DSWAV(I,J)/2.)*DF(I,J)
C
C      SET UP STERN LIMIT OF FORCE DETERMINATION
C
      XSS = -XS
      GC TO 16
      ENTRY SIDWLM
      XSS = XMI(IX)
      IP=1.+(THETA*RAD-STH)/DTH
      IP=MAXO(MINO(IP,NTH),1)
      IP1=MINO(IP+1,NTH)
      DTHETA=(IP-1)*DTH+STH
      DIP= (THETA*RAD-DTHETA)/DTH
C
      CALC REYNOLDS NO. AND DRAG COEFF.
      REY=U*XLSW/ENU
      CDT=.427/(ALOG10(REY)-.407)**2.64
C
      SIDEWALL FORCES, P/S
      DO 40 J=1,2
      WAREA=0.0
      N=NSTA(J)-1
      NI = (XSS+XS)*N/XLSW+1.5
      DO 21 I=NI,N
      ZORI=1.
      IF(DSWAV(J,I).EQ. 0.0) ZORI=0.0
      WAREA=WAREA+DELX*(2.*DSWAV(J,I)+ZORI*AVBMSW)
      FXH(J)=- HRHO*CDT*WAREA*U*U
      PM1=2.*J-3
      YLSW=PM1*YSW
      DSS=Z +ZS+YLSW*PHI
      DSS=DS- XSS*THETA
      ZORI=(SIGN(1.,DSS)+1.)/2.
      DSS=DSS*ZORI
      IDSS=1.5+(DSS-SBB)/DBB
      IDSS=MINO(NBB,IDSS)
      BSS=BB(IIDSS)
      ZORI=(SIGN(1.,DSS)+1.)/2.
      DSS=DSS*ZORI
      DRBOW=DSS-(X(J,N+1)-XSS)*THETA
      IF(DRBOV.LT.0.0) DRBOW=0.0
      A33S=(RHQ*PI*BS**2)/8.
      A22S=(RHQ*.4*PI*DSS**2)/2.
      IF(THETA.LT.0.0) A22S=.4*RHO*PI*DRBOW*DRBOW/2.

```


SDWL1360
SDWL1370
SDWL1380
SDWL1390
SDWL1400
SDWL1410
SDWL1420
SDWL1430
SDWL1440
SDWL1450
SDWL1460
SDWL1470
SDWL1480
SDWL1490
SDWL1500
SDWL1510
SDWL1520
SDWL1530
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SDWL1590
SDWL1600
SDWL1610
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SDWL1680
SDWL1690
SDWL1700
SDWL1710
SDWL1720
SDWL1730
SDWL1740
SDWL1750
SDWL1760
SDWL1770
SDWL1780
SDWL1790
SDWL1800
SDWL1810
SDWL1820
SDWL1830

```

DSR=DS-(XREF-XS)*THETA
ID=I.+(DSR*I2.-SDS)/DDS
ID=MAXO(MINO(ID,NDS),I)
DDSR=(ID-I)*DDS+SDS
ICI=MINO(ID,I,NDS)
DIC=(DSR*I2.-DDSR)/DDS
BCOO=ACOO(I,I,ID,IP)
BCO0=ACOO(I,I,ID,IP)
BCO2=AC2(I,I,ID,IP)
BC5 = AC5(I,I,ID,IP)
BC6 = AC6(I,I,ID,IP)
BCO = BCO + DID*(ACO(1,IDL,IP)-BCO ) + DIP*(ACO(1,IDL,IP)-BCO )-BCO
1 BC00=BCO0+DID*(ACO(1,IDL,IP)-BCO0) +DIP*(ACO(1,IDL,IP)-BCO0)
1 +DID*(ACO0(1,IDL,IP)-BCO0(1,IDL,IP))-BCO0(1,IDL,IP)+BCO0(1,IDL,IP)
1 BC2=DID2+DID*(ACO2(1,IDL,IP)-BC2 ) +DIP*(ACO2(1,IDL,IP)-BC2 )
1 BC5=BCC5+DID*(ACO5(1,IDL,IP)-BC5 ) +DIP*(ACO5(1,IDL,IP)-BC5 )
1 BC6=DID6+DID*(ACO6(1,IDL,IP)-BC6 ) +DIP*(ACO6(1,IDL,IP)-BC6 )
1 +DID*(ACO6(1,IDL,IP)-AC6(1,IDL,IP)) -AC6(1,IDL,IP)+BC6 ))
SHIFT MOMENT CENTER FROM XREF TO C.G.
BCO0 = BCOO-{XS-XREF}*BCO
BC6 = BC6 -{XS-XREF}*BC5
HYDROSTATIC AND HYDRODYNAMIC FORCES
FZH(J) =-G*BCO-U*U*A33*THETA-U*A33*S*W+Q*U*(-BC2+A33*XSS)
1 -U*A33*S*p*YLSW
FMH(J)=-U*XSS*XSS-A33*S*Q+G*BCO0+U*(A33*XSS+BC2)*(W+U*THETA
1 +YLSW*p)
FNH(J) =-A22*S*U*(V+XSS*R -ZS*p)
FNH(J) = FZH(J)*XSS-U*((V-ZS*p)*BC5+R*BC6)
ADD VERTICAL FORCE DUE TO DEADRISE PROJECTION OF LATERAL FORCE
CTNDR=0.0
IF(DSS.LE.O.O) GO TO 22
CTNDR=(BS-BB(1))/DSS
IF(THETA.LT.O.O) CTNDR=.39391
CONTINUE
FZHOLO(J)=FZH(J)
FZHDP(J)=PMI*FYH(J)*CTNDR*PROMOI
FZH(J)=FZH(J)+FZHDP(J)
IF (IMT.EQ.2) GO TO 40

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1-XPWV*WATSLP      GT*HIGHT) ELSKI(K)=HIGHT
IF (ELSKI(K) = ELSKI(K)+GPS
ELSKIL(K) = ELSKI(K).GT.HIGHT) ELSKIL(K)=HIGHT
IF (ELSKIL(K).GT.HIGHT-ELMAXS)) ELSKIL(K)=HIGHT-ELMAXS
GAP(K) = -ELSKI(K)+(HIGHT-ELMAXS)
IF (GAP(K).LT.0.0) GAP(K)=0.0
MM1 = ELSKIL(K)*12.0
MM2 = MM1+1
MM3 = MM2+1
DLINC = ELSKIL(K)*12.0-MM1
STNSL1 = CTNSL(MM,MM2)
STNSL2 = CTNSL(MM,MM3)
AIRLEN(K) = ((STNSL2-STNSL1)*DLINC+STNSL1)/12.0
CONTINUE
2 N = NSTA(4)-1
DO 5 J=1,N
ELSKIA = (ELSKI(J+1)+ELSKI(J))/2.0
AIRLAV = (AIRLEN(J+1)+AIRLEN(J))/2.0
AGAP1 = ESKLA-ELSKIA
AGAP1 = AGAP
IF (AGAP.LT.GPS) AGAP=GPS
IF (AGAP1.GT.GPS) AGAP1=GPS
ARMIS(J) = XX(4,J)+ELSKIA/2.
ARM2S(J) = ZS-ELSKIA
DELYSS*AIRLAV/(GPS/AGAP)**2.0
IF (AIRLAV.LE.0.0) GO TO 3
ARG = .5*RHOU*U*AIRLAV*DELYSS
RESKI = U*AIRLAV/ENU
CDTSKI = .427/(ALOG10(RESKI)-.407)**2.64
TSKIS(J) = -ARG*CDTSKI

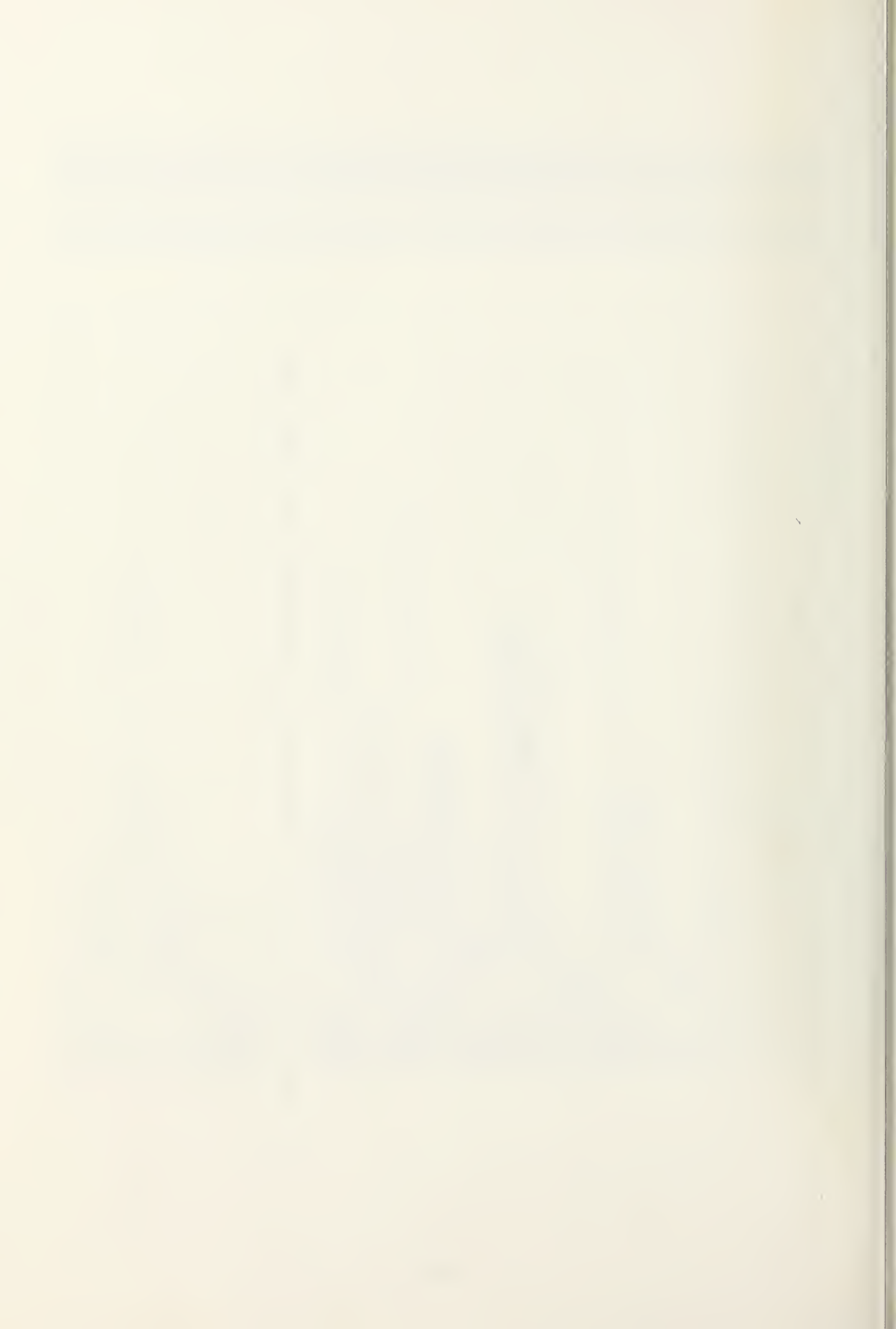
THE FOLLOWING CARD REMOVES WATER DRAG EFFECTS OF STERN SEAL
TSKIS(J) = 0.0
GO TO 4
3 TSKIS(J) = 0.0
4 CCNTINUE
TSKIS(J)
FX = FX+DESS(J)*YAVGS(J)
FK = FK+DESS(J)*ARMIS(J)*TSKIS(J)*ARM2S(J)
FM = FM-DESS(J)*YAVGS(J)
FN = FN-TSKIS(J)*YAVGS(J)
ALSS = ALSS+GAP(J)+GAP(J+1))*DELYSS/2.0
AGAP2 = AGAP2+AGAP1
AGAP1 = AGAP2/J
CONTINUE
5

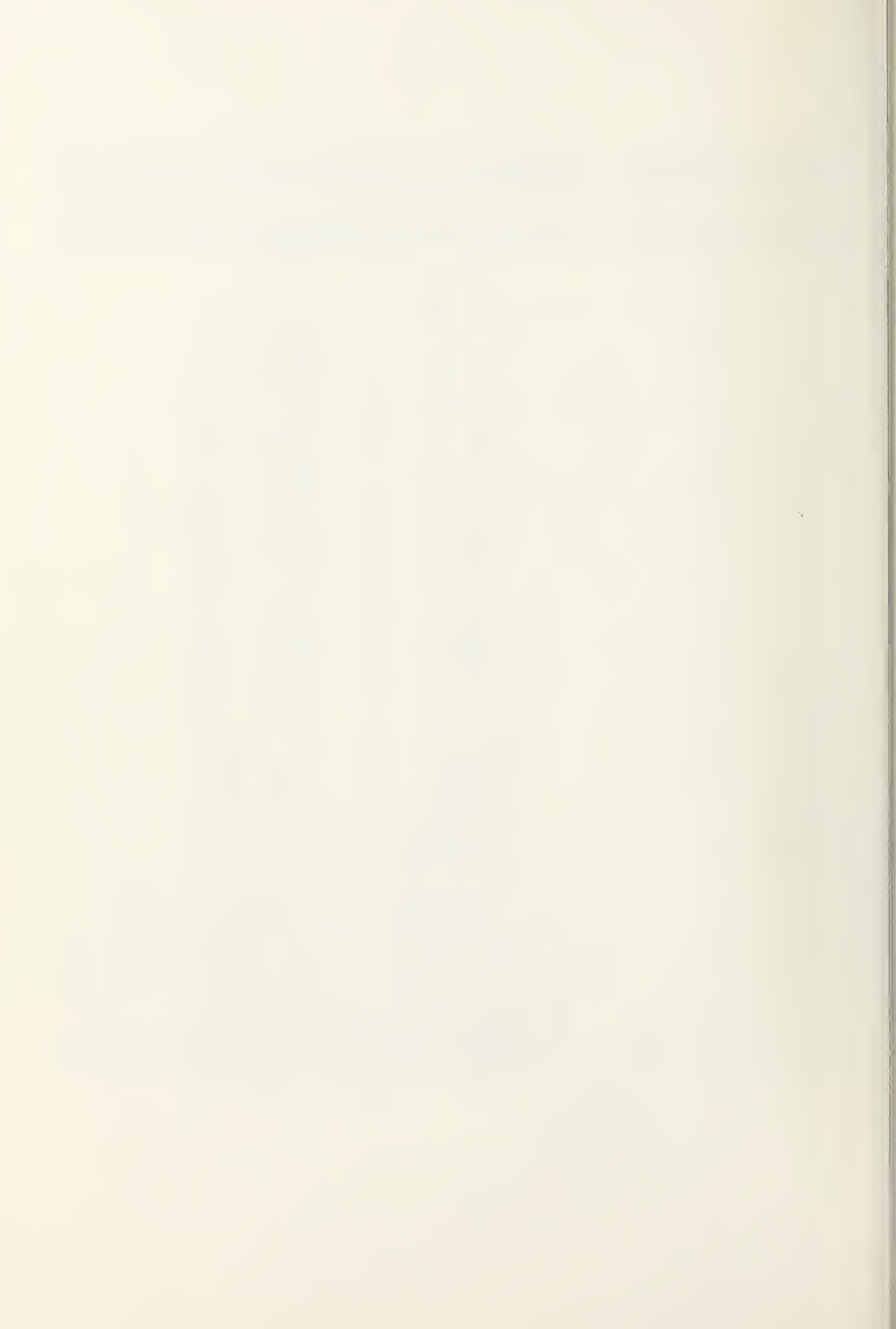
```

```

SSSL 0830
SSSL 0840
SSSL 0850
SSSL 0860
SSSL 0870
SSSL 0880
SSSL 0890
SSSL 0900
SSSL 0910
SSSL 0920
SSSL 0930
SSSL 0940
SSSL 0950
SSSL 0960
SSSL 0970
SSSL 0980
SSSL 0990
SSSL 1000
SSSL 1010
SSSL 1020
SSSL 1030
SSSL 1040
SSSL 1050
SSSL 1060
SSSL 1070
SSSL 1080
SSSL 1090
SSSL 1100
SSSL 1110
SSSL 1120
SSSL 1130
SSSL 1140
SSSL 1150
SSSL 1160
SSSL 1170
SSSL 1180
SSSL 1190
SSSL 1200
SSSL 1210
SSSL 1220
SSSL 1230
SSSL 1240
SSSL 1250
SSSL 1260
SSSL 1270
SSSL 1280
SSSL 1290
SSSL 1300

```






```

1 IF (NS.EQ.0.0) GO TO 2
2 DPSS = FGI(TL,NS,TMES,DELS,ILS)
PSS = PB+DPSS
3 CONTINUE
PB1 = PB-S-PINF
PB2 = PB-PINF
PB3 = PSS-PINF
PBARB = PB1*BRAT**2
PBARM = PB2*BRAT**2
PBARS = PB3*BRAT**2
QBOW = ENBFAN*FGI(PBARB,NPTSB,PBOW,QB,IB)/BRAT
QMAIN = ENMFAN*FGI(PBARM,NPTSM,PM,QM,IM)/EMRAT
QSTN = ENSFAN*FGI(PBARS,NPTSS,PS,QS,IS)/SRAT
QIN = QBOW+QMAIN+QSTN
MB1 = (QBOW/ENBFAN+5.0)/5.0
MB2 = MB1+1
MB3 = MB2+1
BINC = ((QBOW/ENBFAN+5.0)-MB1*5.0)/5.0
BFANHP = ((HP(MB3)-HP(MB2))*BINC+HP(MB2))*ENBFAN*(1./BRAT)**3.0
MS1 = MS1+1
MS2 = MS2+1
MS3 = MS3+1
STINC = ((QSTN/ENSFAN+5.0)-MS1*5.0)/5.0
SFANHP = ((HP(MS3)-HP(MS2))*STINC+HP(MS2))*ENSFAN*(1./SRAT)**3.0
MM1 = MM1+1
MM2 = MM2+1
MM3 = MM3+1
PLINC = ((QMAIN/ENMFAN+5.0)-MM1*5.0)/5.0
PFANHP = ((HP(MM3)-HP(MM2))*PLINC+HP(MM2))*ENMFAN*(1./EMRAT)**3.0
REL PWR = PFANHP+BFANHP+SFANHP
FAN PWR = (QBOW*PB1+QMAIN*PB2+QSTN*PB3)/550.
FAN EFF = FAN PWR/REL PWR
IF (IRHS.NE.CN) RETURN
WRITE (6,3) QBOW,QMAIN,QSTN,PBARB,PBARM,PBAPS,REL PWR,FAN PWR,FAN EFF
3 FORMAT (//4H FAN/32H Q - BOW,MAIN,STERN (CU FT /SEC)3F12.1/28H DEL
1P - BOW,MAIN,STERN (PSF)3F11.2/60H ACTUAL FAN POWER REQUIRED(HP),
2IDEAL FAN POWER, EFFICIENCY 3F12.4;
RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE COLFIL
COMMON/AXIS/NXYS(26)
COMMON/COLUMN/IVERT,I LATRL
CFL 0010
CFL 0020
CFL 0030
CFL 0040
CFL 0050
FAN 0340
FAN 0350
FAN 0360
FAN 0370
FAN 0380
FAN 0390
FAN 0400
FAN 0410
FAN 0420
FAN 0430
FAN 0440
FAN 0450
FAN 0460
FAN 0470
FAN 0480
FAN 0490
FAN 0500
FAN 0510
FAN 0520
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FAN 0590
FAN 0600
FAN 0610
FAN 0620
FAN 0630
FAN 0640
FAN 0650
FAN 0660
FAN 0670
FAN 0680
FAN 0690
FAN 0700
FAN 0710
FAN 0720
FAN 0730
FAN 0740
CFL 0010
CFL 0020
CFL 0030
CFL 0040
CFL 0050

```



```

32 IF (ISUM2(I).NE.0) K=K+1
   CONTINUE
   NUM2=K
   IF (K.EQ.0) GO TO 16
   N=K*2
   J=1
   DO 34 I=1,NUM2
     INDEX=ISUM2(I)*2
     INAME(J)=NAMES(INDEX-1)
     INAME(J+1)=NAMES(INDEX)
     J=J+2
   CONTINUE
34 WRITE(6,300) (INAME(I),I=1,N)
23 READ(1,END=16) (PVQQ(I),I=1,26)
   DO 36 I=1,NUM2
     J=ISUM2(I)
     J=ISUM2(I)+PVQQ(J)
36 AFIRE(6,400) (AFIRE(I),I=1,NUM2)
   GO TO 23
16 REWIND
17 RETURN
   END

```

```

CFCFJ 1500
CFCFJ 1510
CFCFJ 1520
CFCFJ 1530
CFCFJ 1540
CFCFJ 1550
CFCFJ 1560
CFCFJ 1570
CFCFJ 1580
CFCFJ 1590
CFCFJ 1600
CFCFJ 1610
CFCFJ 1620
CFCFJ 1630
CFCFJ 1640
CFCFJ 1650
CFCFJ 1660
CFCFJ 1670
CFCFJ 1680
CFCFJ 1690
CFCFJ 1700
CFCFJ 1710

```

```

C SUBROUTINE SAM
C
10 WRITE (6,10)
   FORMAT ('IHI, YOU HAVE CALLED A DUMMY SAM SUBROUTINE.' /
110X, 'CHANGE TO BHISES TO USE THE SAM SUBROUTINE.')
   RETURN
   END

```

```

SAM 0010
SAM 0020
SAM 0030
SAM 0040
SAM 0050
SAM 0060
SAM 0070
SAM 0080

```

```

C FUNCTION T1(X)
C
10 IF (ABS(X)-.1) 10,10,20
   T1=X*(1.-X*X/10.0)/3.
20 RETURN
   T1=(SIN(X)-X*COS(X))/(X*X)
   RETURN
   END

```

```

T1 0010
T1 0020
T1 0030
T1 0040
T1 0050
T1 0060
T1 0070
T1 0080
T1 0090

```

```

C FUNCTION T2(X)
C

```

```

T2 0010
T2 0020
T2 0030

```



```

IF (ABS(X) - .1) 10, 10, 20
T2 = 1. - X * X / 6.
RETURN
T2 = SIN(X) / X
RETURN
END

```

```

10
20

```

```

T2
T2
T2
T2
T2
0040
0050
0060
0070
0080
0090

```


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Thesis
M485
c.1

Menzel

Study of the roll
and pitch transients
in calm water using
the simulated perform-
ance of the XR-3 surf-
ace effect ship loads
and motions computer
program.

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Thesis
M485
c.1

Menzel

Study of the roll
and pitch transients
in calm water using
the simulated perform-
ance of the XR-3 surf-
ace effect ship loads
and motions computer
program.

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